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Park's Floral Magazine

Vol. LI, No. 6.

Established 1871.

LA PARK, PA., JUNE, 1915.

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CAMPANULA



CENTAUREA

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 <p>ACHILLEA</p>  <p>ACONITUM</p>  <p>ADENOPHORA</p>  <p>ADONIS</p>  <p>ALYSSUM</p>  <p>AJUGA</p>	<p>Achillea ptarmica, hardy perennial; white, mixed, handsome. Pkt. 5</p> <p>Aconitum, Monk's Hood, mixed. 5</p> <p>Adenophora (Bellflower) Potannini, new, handsome, blue. 5</p> <p>Adlumia cirrhosa, an elegant, biennial climber; fine for shade. 5</p> <p>Adonis vernalis, rich, yellow flowers; hardy and fine. 5</p> <p>Aethionema grandiflora, the Lebanon Candytuft. 5</p> <p>Agrostemma coronaria, pink flowers in June. 5</p> <p>Alyssum saxatile, gold dust, a fine, golden-flowered perennial. 5</p> <p>Anchusa azurea, splendid, blue flowers in clusters in summer. 5</p> <p>Anemone Japonica, an elegant, free-blooming perennial. 5</p> <p>Antirrhinum, semi-dwarf, large-flowered; many colors, mixture. 5</p> <p>Aquilegia, large-flowered, beautiful, hardy perennials; fine mixt. 5</p> <p>Arabis Alpina, lovely white, spring flower in masses; hardy. 5</p> <p>Armeria, giant; large heads of rosy flowers. 5</p> <p>Aster, large-flowered perennial, Michaelmas Daisies, mixed. 5</p> <p>Aubrietia, beautiful, spring-blooming Rock Cress, mixed colors. 5</p> <p>Bellis, giant Double Daisy, charming, hardy edging; finest mixed. 5</p> <p>Campanula, Bellflowers, splendid perennials, mixed. 5</p> <p>Campanula pyramidalis, charming Campanula, mixed. 5</p> <p>Canterbury Bell (Campanula medium), a grand biennial; large, showy flowers, blue, white, rose, striped, mixed. 5</p> <p>Carnations, hybrid, early-flowering, all shades; hardy, mixed. 5</p> <p>Centaurea Americana, showy perennial, two feet, rosy bloom. 5</p> <p>Cerastium grandiflora, silver foliage; bears masses of white flowers 5</p> <p>Chelone barbata, rich, scarlet flowers in clusters, everblooming. 5</p> <p>Chrysanthemum, Veitch's tall-blooming, mxd. 5</p> <p>Coreopsis Eldorado, superb, rich, golden flowers, everblooming. 5</p> <p>Crucianella stylosa, a fine, creeping perennial, always in bloom. 5</p> <p>Delphinium, perennial Larkspur, finest of hardy perennials, mxd. 5</p> <p>Dianthus atrocinereus, a splendid, rich-green border plant. 5</p> <p>Digitalis, Foxglove, elegant spikes of drooping bells, mixed colors. 5</p> <p>Dracocephalum Ruyschiana, Japanese Dragon's Head. 5</p> <p>Erigeron, new hybrids, elegant perennials; hardy, mixed. 5</p> <p>Gaillardia grandiflora, compact, summer bedding; hardy perenn'l 5</p> <p>Geum atrosanguineum fl.pl., an elegant, hardy perennial; scarlet. 5</p> <p>Gypsophila paniculata, white bloom for garnishing bouquets. 5</p> <p>Hollyhocks, double, finest special mixture of all shades. 5</p> <p>Honesty, Lunaria biennis, silver-leaf; fine. 5</p> <p>Knautia glandulosa, tall, showy, hardy perennial; yellow bloom. 5</p> <p>Ipomopsis, standing Cypress, mixed. 5</p> <p>Leucanthemum triumph, the elegant, robust, perennial Daisy. 5</p> <p>Linum perenne, graceful and beautiful, everblooming, mixed. 5</p> <p>Lupinus, hardy perennial of great beauty; mixed. 5</p> <p>Lychnis, large-flowered hybrids, mixed. 5</p> <p>Myosotis, Forget-me-not, large-flowered; early varieties, all colors. 5</p> <p>Ostrowskia magnifica, elegant, Campanula-like, giant plant. 5</p> <p>Pansy, superb, large-flowered; complete mixture of all colors. 5</p> <p>Peas, hardy perennial, everblooming, showy, hardy plants; mixed. 5</p> <p>Pentstemon, choice perennial sorts, mixed. 5</p> <p>Phlox, hardy perennial; mixed (seeds start slowly). 5</p> <p>Pinks, Carnations, Picotees, hardy, double, fragrant; mixed. 5</p> <p>Pinks, Park's Everblooming, finest mixed. 5</p> <p>Platycodon, superb, hardy perenn'l, allied to Bellflower; mxd color 5</p> <p>Polemonium, Jacob's Ladder, showy, mostly blue flowers; hardy. 5</p> <p>Poppy, perennial hybrids, hardy; flowers large, various shades, mxd 5</p> <p>Primula, hardy perennial, early flowering, beautiful mixed colors. 5</p> <p>Pyrethrum, perennial Cosmos, beautiful in both foliage and flower. 5</p> <p>Rocket, Sweet, Phlox-like, hardy; fragrant perennials, mixed. 5</p> <p>Romneya Coulteri, Tree Poppy; giant white flowers, shrubby plant. 5</p> <p>Salvia pratensis, the beautiful, perennial Salvia; flowers rich blue, showy, on long spikes; a long and free bloomer. 5</p> <p>Saponaria ocyroides, creeping plant of great beauty; pink. 5</p> <p>Silene Orientalis, a grand, showy biennial; masses of pink bloom. 5</p> <p>Sweet William, giant sorts, finest mixture. 5</p> <p>Tunica saxifraga, a lovely, hardy edging; rich-green foliage. 5</p> <p>Verbascum Olympicum, Oriental Mullein; stately, showy biennial. 5</p> <p>Veronica spicata, rich, blue spikes of bloom; fine. 5</p> <p>Viola odorata, finest named sorts in mixture; seeds start tardily. 5</p> <p>Viola, Tufted Pansy, finest mixture of colors from white to deep purple; many variegated; fine for beds; hardy, scented; mixed. 5</p> <p>Wallflower, Non Plus Ultra, double, most beautiful of all; mixed. 5</p>	 <p>CERASTIUM</p>  <p>CHELONE</p>  <p>CHRYSANTHEMUM</p>  <p>COREOPSIS</p>  <p>CRUCIANELLA</p>  <p>DELPHINIUM</p>  <p>DIANTHUS</p>  <p>GAILLARDIA</p>
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ANEMONE JAPONICA



ARABIS ALPINA

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| White , embracing pure white with an eye, white slightly shaded and tinted, white with spots, etc., 5 | Red , embracing bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, and red with tints, shadings, etc., 5 |
| Blue , embracing dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, shaded, blotched, etc., very handsome, 5 | Black , embracing coal black, blue black, dark violet blue, jet black, purplish black, etc., 5 |
| Shaded , embracing all the leading colors margined, shaded and rayed in superb and charming contrast; many light and beautiful tints as well as rich shades, 5 | Blotched , showing ground colors with spots and blotches in peculiar and striking contrast; marvelous in size, form and odd markings, 5 |
| Yellow , embracing rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, yellow with spots, yellow shaded, etc., 5 | Striped , embracing a great variety of colors, all distinctly striped, flaked and splashed; they cannot be excelled, 5 |
| Azure , embracing the handsome new shades of light blue, azure, ultramarine and lavender blue, very strikingly marked and tinted, 5 | Mixed , embracing a variety of superb shades and markings not included in the above varieties, as plain and fancy faces of orange, lilac, bronze, peacock, violet, etc.; rare and beautiful varieties mixed, 5 |

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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE

Price, 1 year 10 cts.
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GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Proprietor.

Vol. LI.

La Park, Pa., June, 1915.

No. 6.

THE MONTH OF JUNE.

Jolly June! alas, too soon
Time, her season closes.
Would that Summer's Queen might reign
Ever with her Roses.
Sweet her voice is ever luring
To the great and glad out door
Where the heavy heart rejoices,
And we laugh and sing once more.
Topeka, Kans. Gussie Morrow Gage.

ABOUT VERONICA.

A GENUS of plants that is popular in the flower gardens of Europe is Veronica. The plants mostly have beautiful foliage, branch freely and become dense, and globular and they bear continuously racemes of showy and beautiful flowers of various shades of red, white and blue. In Europe the plants grow and bloom freely, and can always be depended upon for a fine display. They delight in full exposure to the sun, and in a rich, sandy, well-drained soil.

Veronicas are readily propagated from seeds, when the seeds can be obtained. The annual and hardy perennial species are mostly propagated in this way, as they form and perfect seeds with us, while the half-hardy perennial or shrubby species, such as are grown in the greenhouse at the North, are mostly propagated from cuttings. In the mild winters of England and Ireland many species that are grown outdoors are not hardy with us, and must be cared for under

glass. The beautiful Veronica Imperialis, which we prize as a pot plant, is grown in the gardens of Great Britain, and becomes a big, globular bush, as shown in the engraving, which was made from a photograph taken last fall in the Botanic Gardens at Glasnevin, near Dublin, Ireland. Other fine species are V. Speciosa, V. Prostrata, V. Colensoi, and V. longifolia, all half-hardy shrubs. Many of my flower-loving friends are glad to read of handsome, easily-grown flowering plants that bloom continuously, as they are anxious to add such to their collection, and it is with pleasure that I speak of these fine species of Veronica, and recommend them for general cultivation.



VERONICA IMPERIALIS.

Blighting of Rosebuds.

It is not uncommon for Rosebuds to blight or fail to develop when the plants are growing in a shady place without cultivation. Under such conditions the soil becomes charged with acid, and does not promote the healthy growth and development of the buds and flowers. The best remedy is to remove the Rose to a well-prepared bed where it will be exposed to the sun, and cultivate during the early part of the season. It is also well to mulch with stable litter during the hot summer months. In preparing the bed apply some fresh-slacked lime, and if the soil is tenacious, apply a liberal dressing of sand, working the sand and lime

well into the soil. Cut away the dead or sickly branches. The best fertilizer is bonedust.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A Monthly. Entirely Floral.

GEO. W. PARK, B. Sc., Editor and Proprietor,
LA PARK, LANCASTER CO., PA.

The Editor invites correspondence from all who love and cultivate flowers.

Subscription Price, 10 cts. for 1 year, 25 cts. for 3 years, or 50 cts. for 6 years.

All communications relating to advertising should be directed to Rhodes & Leisenring, 717-719 Harris Trust Bldg. Chicago, Ill., who are the advertising representatives.

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JUNE, 1915.

Wood Lice.—The pest often found in the conservatory or greenhouse known as wood-lice or sow-bugs can be readily destroyed by cutting in two a large turnip or potato and turning the cut side upon the ground, raising just enough to let the pest congregate beneath it. In the morning, and even during the day, you will find hundreds of the pest beneath these traps, and they can then be readily destroyed. By a little attention for a few days, the number can be so diminished that the plants will be saved.

Dracaenas.—The red *Dracæna*, *D. rubra*, also *Dracæna congesta* and *Dracæna lineata* are increased by cuttings made from roots, and from such shoots as are produced from the old stems of plants that have had their heads removed. These are taken off when six inches long, some of the lower leaves stripped off, and potted in a mixture of loam and sand, pure sand being placed over the surface. Keep the temperature at 60 degrees, and roots will soon form, then the cuttings can be potted and treated as you would treat other greenhouse plants.

Vallotta purpurea.—This easy-grown, old-fashioned bulbous plant bears an umbel of showy, lily-like flowers at the top of a strong scape. It will thrive in an ordinary greenhouse temperature, delights in a compost of rich, porous, sandy soil with good drainage, and mostly blooms in the autumn. In winter the soil should be kept dry or just so the roots will not suffer. It is increased by offsets, which are freely produced. These should be taken off and separately potted, to quickly become blooming-size bulbs. If plant lice attack the foliage, fumigate with tobacco. In summer syringe occasionally to prevent red spider.



RHODODENDRON.

THE WELL-KNOWN *Kalmia* or *Laurel* and *Rhododendron* propagate themselves from seeds in the sections where they are native. They are mostly found along old coal roads and banks where the fresh seeds drop and are covered by nature. The seeds are slow in starting, and often lie dormant for one year or more after they are sown. The soil should be sandy and porous, made firm, and the seeds slightly covered. The bed should be kept moist until the plants appear. It is well to select the bed in a shady, moist place, where it will not be disturbed for two or three years. The best method of propagation for the amateur is layering. By this method the stem should be nicked upon the under side and buried without separating the layer from the plant, the tip being allowed to extend above the soil. In the course of time this layer becomes rooted, and can be separated from the plant and transplanted. Propagation can also be affected by means of cuttings taken just when the new wood is beginning to ripen. They should be placed in moist sand, and kept close and cool until the roots develop, which requires several weeks. Upon the whole, it is better for the amateur to buy the grown plants than to undertake to propagate and grow them, unless it is simply for experiment.

Silene Pendula.—Among hardy annuals *Silene pendula* deserves a prominent place because of its dwarf, spreading form and profusion of bright, beautiful flowers. The compact varieties form lovely little flowery cushions ten or twelve inches across, and are elegant for an edging or border. The common spreading sorts cover more space, but are more loose in growth, and rather more graceful. All are easily grown from seeds sown either in fall or spring. The colors range from white to crimson, some showing flowers of a charming pink color. The little engraving shows a cluster of the buds and flowers of a double-flowered sort.



Cape Jasmine.—Cape Jasmine likes a rich, porous, sandy soil and a sunny situation. When the plant fails to thrive, stir some quick-lime into the surface soil, and mulch with stable litter. If it is attacked by a fungus, cut away the diseased parts and burn them, and remove and burn any diseased leaves that appear.

Seedling Calla.—A seedling *Calla Lily* should bloom the third year. As a rule, the seeds germinate well and, under favorable conditions, the plants will grow freely.

HINTS ON PÆONIES.

THE EARLIEST of Pæonies are the Japanese Tree varieties, which come in various colors. These grow from two to three feet high, and the buds develop so early that it is often necessary to protect them from frost in a northern climate. Following these we have Pæony tenuifolia in double and single form. They have deep-cut green foliage, in general appearance not unlike that of the annual Larkspur. The plants grow less than one foot high, and the flowers are usually of a very bright red color and of short duration. They are not unlike those of Rhœas Poppy in appearance, and quite showy. The plants are perfectly hardy. The next to bloom



PÆONY TENUIFOLIA.

is Pæony Officialis which is the old-fashioned fragrant red Pæony. This now shows colors ranging from white to velvety dark red. The plants grow from 15 to 18 inches high, becoming a globular clump of foliage and bearing flowers of large size and fine for cutting.

Every branch produces one large flower, and a large clump will bear from six to a dozen blooms. It is not as long-stemmed or showy as the Chinese Pæony, which begins to develop when the flowers of Pæony Officialis are fading. The most popular and profitable of Pæonies, however, is Pæony Sinensis, known as Chinese Pæony. From this Pæony has been developed a great number of varieties, the flowers varying in color from white to crimson, some variegated, some single, some double. All are beautiful, and a number of the varieties emit a fragrance similar to that of the old-fashioned June Rose, which is the most delicious of the Rose perfumes.

The best time to plant a bed of Pæonies is about October first. Usually clumps of from three to five eyes are sold, the price varying from six to eight dollars per hundred, the popular colors being white, pink, and red. Some varieties show a shading of cream and some yellow at the base, but as yet there are no true yellow-colored Pæonies in general cultivation. The ground for a bed of Pæonies should be dug deep and well-enriched with thoroughly decayed manure. If it is a tenacious clay, add a coating of sand to the surface and stir it in when digging. Set the roots in rows three feet apart and two feet apart in the rows, placing them as deep as they were when lifted, and heeling the soil well in about them. The planting should be done during damp or cloudy weather if possible. When winter comes, mulch the bed heavily with stable litter. This will protect the plants from the frost, and also enrich the ground. As soon as the plants begin to grow in the spring, go through the rows



PÆONY OFFICIALIS.

with a horse cultivator and stir the manure into the soil. Keep well cultivated throughout the season, and mulch again the next winter. The soil cannot be made too rich for Pæonies. A dressing of fresh-slacked lime will be found beneficial when preparing the ground, or for a bed that has been in cultivation for some time, as soil that is charged with acid will sometimes cause the buds to blight. The lime also promotes the free development of the buds.

The time to cut the buds for shipping is just before they open, and when they feel loose to the touch. In cutting the buds always leave two leaves to the stem below, as to cut the stems at the ground will injure or ruin the plants. If the buds are sent to a distant market, it is well to wrap each bud in tissue paper to keep it from developing before it reaches its destination. Some varieties of Chinese Pæonies produce a cluster of buds upon the



THE CHINESE PÆONY.

branch, and to secure full development, it is necessary to remove all except the central bud or the one which you wish to develop, as it is customary to have but one flower to each stem. In shipping do not remove the foliage, as most persons purchasing wish the foliage as well as the flowers. The flowers, if properly packed, transport well. As their season is just before the development of Roses, there is always a great demand for them.

Lifting Hyacinths.—When Hyacinths are grown in a sandy, well-drained soil in a sunny situation, it is just as well to leave the bulbs in the ground. If the bed is of tenacious soil and in a shady situation, many of the bulbs will rot during the summer, especially if the season should be a wet one. When lifted the bulbs should be dried off, placed in paper bags and kept in a cool, well-ventilated cellar until autumn, when they may be replanted.

Pink Roman Hyacinths.—Mrs. B. P. Mahue, Cortland, O., sends a photograph of a pink Roman Hyacinth, showing ten spikes of bloom which developed during March. The bulb was obtained last autumn and grown in a pot. It is a worthy specimen.

HARDY LILIES.

THERE ARE a few Lilies that can be depended upon to last for many years in the garden, being hardy, tenacious, suited to almost any soil or situation, and becoming stronger with age. These are *Lilium lancifolium*, album, roseum and rubrum; *L. lancifolium melpomene*; *L. candidum*; *L. Thunbergianum*; and *L. Chalcedonicum*. These are all beautiful Lilies that deserve a place in every collection, as they can be depended upon for a fine display every year. *Lilium Auratum* is a larger and handsomer Lily than the others, deliciously fragrant, and will bloom well for a year or two, but has a tendency to die out. The best time to get it and the *Lancifolium* Lilies is in the spring. Good bulbs planted in May can usually be depended upon to bloom handsomely during the summer. The others may also be obtained at that time, or during the summer and autumn, as they are easily removed, and will grow even under neglect. All are beautiful and worthy of cultivation.

Wistaria Not Blooming.

Occasionally a *Wistaria* fails to bloom. Such plants are mostly raised from seeds, and the blooming age varies greatly in seedlings of *Wistaria*, as also the quantity of bloom: The most reliable plants, however, are raised from cuttings. When a plant fails to bloom, prune its roots, sinking a spade its full depth in a circle around the plant. Do not prune the top. Also stir some bonedust or lime into the surface soil. Do not encourage with manure. As a rule, such plants make growth at the expense of the flowers.

OLD-FASHIONED BOX.

THE HANDSOME, evergreen plants found in old-fashioned gardens and grounds is botanically known as *Buxus sempervirens*. The plant branches freely and forms a dense, compact growth that can be trimmed to almost any form. It was formerly fashionable in Europe to trim these plants into various forms, such as birds, animals, statues, etc. When in Holland last summer I visited a gardener who made a specialty of these plants and had trained

them into a wonderful variety of subjects, many of them more curious than beautiful. The exhibit showed what can be done with this accommodating plant by skillful pruning.

The Box is also used as a specimen upon the lawn, being trimmed into a perfect globe or pyramid. It is hardy at the North in a somewhat sheltered place, but occasionally suffers from the rigor of winter when fully exposed to the cold winds. It will thrive in any good, rich soil and always forms a dense, compact growth, as it branches freely and is clothed with small, evergreen leaves. Propagation is readily effected by cuttings taken in autumn and bedded in sandy soil



A GROUP OF HARDY LILIES.

in a sheltered place. They make a beautiful hedge when set about 15 inches apart and encouraged to make a low spreading growth. The plants are also used for edging beds. For this purpose they are set thickly and can be pruned to five or six inches in height. Those who are interested in this beautiful, old-fashioned evergreen should not hesitate to secure a small plant of it this summer and give it a place where it will be shielded from the severe winter winds.

ASPEDISTRA.

ASPEDISTRA lurida variegata is a beautiful plant from China, valued only for its foliage, as the flowers develop close to the surface of the ground and are of a dull, unattractive color. The leaves are very graceful in appearance and when well marked, are striking in variegation. The yellowish-white streaks longitudinally through the leaf are sometimes lost, however, and the color is then green. The plant is popular for decorative purposes, because of its hardiness and tenacity. It will thrive in a warm, dry atmosphere, in a room that is poorly lighted, and will not only retain its handsome foliage, but develop new leaves. It increases by underground stems, and a rooted leaf will soon become a handsome clump of leaves, forming a decorative plant that is always admired.

Aspedistra will thrive in a compost of loam, sand and well-rotted manure with good drainage. Keep the soil moderately watered when growing, but water sparingly during the resting period.



ASPEDISTRA FLOWER.

Sponge the leaves occasionally to keep them clean, and when you want the plant to appear brighter than usual for exhibition purposes or for decoration on some special occasion, sponge the leaves with olive oil. This treatment should not be continued, but the oil should be removed in a day or two by sponging with suds made from Ivory soap. When the leaves are occasionally sponged they are not troubled by insects, as they are of a hard texture and not attractive to pests. The plants are readily increased by cutting them up into parts, each with one leaf. Large plants will bloom every year, but the flowers are so inconspicuous and so obscured by the earth that they are rarely noticed. The little drawing indicates the form of the flower, which is more curious than beautiful.

Brightening Shrub Beds.—At Kew Gardens, England, a common way of planting is to mingle some tall-growing hardy perennials among the shrubs. Lilies are much used for this purpose, especially such tall sorts as *L. Superbum*, *L. Chalcedonicum*, and *L. Tigrinum*. Other tall perennials are also used, the plants blooming during summer and autumn, thus breaking the monotony of the green foliage and making the bed bright and attractive after the shrubs have bloomed.

Pelargonium or Lady Washington Geraniums.—These are mostly catalogued under the name of Fancy, Large-flowered or Odier or Blotched Geraniums. The seeds are expensive, and in a wholesale way are bought by the hundred or thousand.

AMARYLLIS.

FROM Mrs. Bauman, of Pittsburg, I have received a note in regard to her *Amaryllis* plants, and a photograph from which the accompanying photo-engraving was made. Her note is as follows:

Mr. Editor:—I am inclosing herewith a photograph of one of my plants of *Amaryllis*. It is now in full bloom and showing its rich, green, young



foliage, which is very handsome in contrast with the showy flowers. I have also an *Algerth Amaryllis*, potted four weeks later than the one in bloom, as I want it to bloom at Easter. No one near our place grows these lovely bulbs, and ours create much admiration.—Mrs. Bauman, Mar. 13, 1915.

It will be noticed that those who have had experience in the culture of *Amaryllis* plants, can have them in bloom at almost any season of the year desired. Some, however, prefer to grow a number of bulbs in a large pot or pail, and by judicious watering and care, the clumps will not often be without buds or flowers.

Hardy Carnations.—Hardy Carnations should not be disturbed for two or three years, or until they need renewing, in which case lift and separate the clump, cutting away all the straggling branches that may be upon the plant. If you wish to increase the stock without lifting, layer some of the longer branches and remove and transplant them when they are rooted.

Pruning the Lilac.—In early spring the dead, sickly and superfluous branches of the Lilac should be cut out, and when the flowers fade remove the clusters.

CHILDREN'S LETTER



MY DEAR CHILDREN:—Late in December I had a double row of the large, single-flowered Trumpet Narcissus or Daffodil inserted along the bank of the mill-race opposite to the path, and I wish you could all have taken a walk along the path with me during the delightful mornings we had in the middle of May.

The bulbs were late in blooming, and at that period there were thousands of tall, graceful stems, each bearing a big, horizontal, nodding golden trumpet with a white collar, bright and delicate and showy. But as viewed from the path there were not only two rows of lovely blooming plants, but by reflection in the clear, placid water two more rows were apparent, thus adding greatly to the beauty of the display. And, still more, by glancing at the background, the rich green meadow sward, so attractive in itself at that season, was bedecked with countless numbers of golden Buttercups.

One day as I passed along there were a half dozen little girls all dressed in their Sunday clothes, upon the meadow green gathering Buttercups, each with an armful of the bright, shining flowers, and I regretted I did not have my camera at hand, as the scene of the water with its rich reflection, the charming Daffodils upon the bank, bowing in the warm gentle breeze, and the meadow beyond, in rich green and gold, with its happy children and Buttercups, all glorified by the May sunshine was a picture rarely found. I stopped and looked, and felt enraptured at its beauty; and then and there I secured a mind picture that will be pleasantly recalled. As I looked, I listened, and the merry voices of the happy, playful children fell pleasantly upon my ear, while a little warbler among the leafy branches of the over-hanging Maple uttered its sweetest notes, perched gracefully by its pretty egg-filled nest.

These, my dear little friends, were the joys of a fortnight ago. The mind lingers pleasantly over them as they are recalled. But

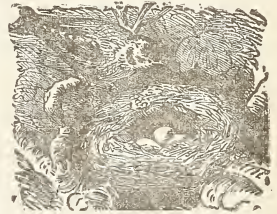
every day brings a gradual change, and at this writing we find Nature's treasures equally enjoyable. As I came up the path today I found the big Locust trees white with their long, fragrant racemes of bloom; here and there a robin's nest was seen, and the happy warbler was busy gathering morsels for its hungry babies holding their mouths open above the little nest. I listened and a chorus



GATHERING FLOWERS.

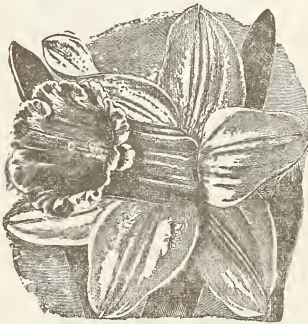
of song-birds greeted my ear, while the hum of the busy bees gathering the sweets from the Locust blooms reminded me that the handsome tree was not only designed to make us happy by the sight of its charming foliage and flowers; by the smell of its fragrant bloom, which makes the air redolent with sweet odor in Locust time, but it delights us with the exquisite taste of the finest honey that the apiary affords. And just beyond the meadow and the stream that borders it stands a Cock-spur Thorn, white with its enchanting flower-clusters standing out boldly from the rich, shining green foliage.

Dear children, as I write this letter to you, from my private room at home I look from my writing table west, south and north, and the beautiful and enjoyable things of earth which surround me give unbounded evidence of the love and the goodness of the Great Giver of all good, causing my heart to swell with gratitude to Him for His many rich blessings. Should we not seek to know more of Nature, forgetting self, and thus have our minds elevated to the higher and better things of life? Surely the grouch has no reason for his ugly life. In such a beautiful world, where trees and shrubs and flowers and winding crystal streams adorn the landscape; where the happy birds nest and sing their cheering lays and the many little rodents and frogs and insects add music to the chorus, why should not all mankind be happy? Why should the beauties of Nature not be appreciated, and the Divine blessings thus bestowed reflected in our daily life upon those around us? Is it not in this way that true happiness is attained?



WARBLER AND NEST.

LaPark, Pa., May 27, 1915. The Editor.



TRUMPET NARCISUS.

IN PHOENIX PARK.

PERHAPS the most interesting and attractive of flower beds I saw in Great Britain last autumn were those in Phoenix Park, Dublin, Ireland. Most of these beds were composed of a variety of everblooming and foliage plants, and many of them were large and elaborate. The plants were not all of one height, and were grouped so that the low-growing ones formed a groundwork, and constituted an admirable setting for the taller plants that were grouped between. The general plan of these beds can be conveyed to the mind more intelligently by the photograph of one I took on August 17th, while spending some time at Dublin. This bed had square corners, and was probably 25x12 feet in size. The day was bright and beautiful, and many people were in the Park. Two little Irish girls were on the near side of

ported by a neat stake. The blooming plants were all covered with flowers and made a showy and pleasing display, for in the cool, moist climate of Ireland Violets, Begonias and Fuchsias are hardly surpassed as bedding plants.

In other beds in this Park Heliotropes were used with good effect. One bed was edged with *Campanula muralis*, a low, compact plant with a profusion of lavender flowers. Next to this were silver-leaf *Geraniums* ten inches high, with pink-eyed white flowers. The third row was of *Fuchsia Heinrich Henkel*, 15 inches high, the flowers scarlet, in terminal clusters, the foliage dark, bronzy red. The body of this bed was of *Lobelia Morning Glow*, two feet high, mixed with *Eucalyptus viminalis*, bronzy red stems and narrow leaves, and here and there plants of *Calceolaria flexicaudus*, bearing golden flowers in clusters.



FLOWER BED IN PHOENIX PARK, DUBLIN.

the bed, and at my suggestion they went to the rear, and you see them posing back of the flowers. Back of the distant trees at the right is the old city with its wealth and poverty, its fine homes and its squalor. But all, rich and poor, can visit the beautiful Park and enjoy the sunshine and lawn and flowers, and breathe the pure air from the surrounding hills and sea.

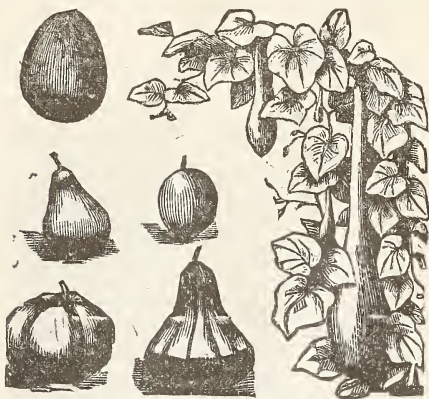
The bed shown was bordered with a double row of *Leucophyton Brownii*, with *Achyranthus Lindenii* between. The former is a silver-leaved dwarf plant, and the latter has red foliage. These plants enclosed the bed, which was carpeted with white Violets, with dwarf *Semperflorens Begonia* set a foot apart among them. Then, grouped among the Violets and Begonias, at a distance of five feet apart were specimen plants of *Fuchsia Brilliant*; each plant five or six feet high, sup-

In Kew and other gardens in England I found more or less of this promiscuous planting, the effect always pleasing; but in no place did I see any beds that compared with those at Phoenix Park in the diversity of plants used, and the tasteful manner in which they were grouped. The display indicated much experience in planting and good taste in contrasting the colors to secure the most admirable effects.

Moving Pæonies.—The best time to lift, divide and reset a bed of Pæonies is in early autumn. The clumps can then be divided if necessary, and the plants will become well established before winter. Set them as deep as they were when lifted, and heel the soil well in about the roots. In preparing the bed, it is well to stir some lime into the surface to render it sweet and porous, and to promote the health and early blooming of the plants.

ABOUT GOURDS.

A COLLECTION of Gourds will afford as much pleasure as any plants that can be grown in the garden. The plants are somewhat coarse in appearance, but the flowers are rather showy and interesting, and the fruits are always a source of admiration as well as of usefulness. The Dipper Gourd appears well when hanging from a trellis or tree, and when it is converted into a dipper, it is admirable for dipping water or for other purposes about the house. The so-called Sugar-trough Gourd is simply a large globular Gourd, the end of which can be taken out and the shell used for a sugar-trough, lard-can or other purpose about the kitchen. The fruit is simply allowed to ripen, then the seeds and inside parts are removed, and the inside sand-



A GROUP OF GOURDS.

paped when it becomes dry. The small Fancy Gourds that are so popular as children's toys, belong to another class of Gourds. They are easily raised, and bear in great abundance. A packet of mixed seeds of these Gourds will afford a variety of fruits in form and color, and should be included when making out the seed list. All of these Gourds are readily grown from seeds, but the Dipper Gourd should be started early at the North, in order to give the fruit time to ripen in autumn. They should also be furnished with a trellis as soon as they show a disposition to run. The small Fancy Gourds, however, can be allowed to vine upon the ground.

Columbine.—The various species of *Aquilegia* or *Columbine* are among the most hardy and tenacious of our perennials, as well as most graceful and beautiful. The long-spurred hybrids bloom throughout the early part of summer, the plants branching and growing to the height of from two to four feet, and when grouped together make a fine display. They will grow well in sun or shade, and delight in a rich, clay soil. They are easily started from seeds and deserve a place in every garden.

CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES.

A FLORAL SISTER in Massachusetts wants to know how she can grow the *Crimson Rambler Rose* without rust and insects. In the first place the Rose should be given a place fully exposed to the air and sun. If grown in a shady place, it is liable to be ruined every season by mildew. Early in spring before the leaves develop, spray the stems with lime-sulphur solution in the proportion of one part solution to seven parts of water. As soon as the leaves are better developed, spray again, reducing the liquid to one part sulphur solution to 15 parts water, and adding one ounce of arsenate of lead to every two gallons of the liquid. About a week or ten days later, spray again with this liquid, and just before the buds open give it another treatment. The spraying will also have an effect upon the mildew and tend to keep it away. It is always well to stir some lime and sulphur into the surface soil early in spring, to promote a healthy and vigorous growth of the plants. A good fertilizer for Roses is pulverized horse manure, which can be obtained by anyone upon the public highway. If a Rose is prone to make too much growth at the expense of flowers, fertilize with bonedust or phosphate.

To Have Amaryllis Bloom.—To have the large *Amaryllis* bloom every year it is necessary to give the plant a season of rest, or so treat it as to mature the bulb and promote the formation of a blooming scape. To ripen the bulb after the foliage is matured, gradually withhold water until the foliage dries, then set the pot in a cool, frost-proof room or cellar, withholding water entirely until the buds begin to push up. The buds always show first, then the leaves appear. If the leaves appear without being preceded by a flower-scape, it is evident that the bulb is not going to produce flowers till another season. It may throw up shoots later, but it is doubtful. It is always well to remove some of the top soil, and fill in with fresh, rich earth, into which some fresh slacked lime has been stirred. The soil should be sandy and porous and well-drained. If it is not so, the buds will not be likely to develop.

Oriental Poppy.—This Poppy and its hybrids are all perfectly hardy, and will endure the coldest winter without injury, when well established. The plants are easily grown from seeds, and easily transplanted when the seedlings have made sufficient growth to be well-rooted. When transplanted they invariably lose their tops, but in the course of two or three weeks new leaves will appear, and the plants will grow vigorously. The flowers come in May and June, on stems three feet high, and are large and beautiful, rivaling the *Pæony* in size and attractiveness. The mass of pretty foliage appears early in spring, and disappears in summer. The plants then are dormant until the next spring.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Ants.—I am troubled with ants eating the young shoots of my English Ivy and Virginia Creeper. Can you suggest a remedy?—Mrs. Cartler, Ala.

Answer:—If you can find out where the ant nest is, destroy the ants by pouring boiling water into it, or place one ounce of bisulphide of carbon in it and cover with a wet cloth. If you cannot find the nest get some fresh bones from the butcher and place at the base of the vines. The ants will congregate upon these and can then be destroyed by dipping the bones into boiling water.

Ice Plant.—Mr. Park: Please tell me why I cannot raise Ice Plant? I have tried it every way and it just will damp or rot off at the ground. I have planted it in sand and kept it merely moist with rain-water, but it rots off as soon as it becomes a few inches high.—Mrs. G. E. Sutland, Tex.

Answer:—Set your Ice Plant in sandy, porous, well-drained soil, the surface being very coarse sand or pebbles. The bed or pots should be fully exposed to the sun and air. None of the *Mesembryanthemums* will endure a shady situation or close, damp atmosphere. The plants are easily raised from seeds and under the conditions suggested will make a satisfactory growth.

Spirea and Narcissus.—Mr. Park: Please tell me what to do for a Spirea that bloomed at Easter and seems to be dying. Also, how to treat a clump of Narcissus that comes up every year, but does not bloom.—Mrs. Hawkins, N. J.

Answer:—Bed your herbaceous Spirea (*Aspilbe*) out in a sunny place in the garden. It is a hardy plant and will take care of itself, until you want to repot it for winter blooming. The Narcissus has doubtless been too long in the same place, and the bulbs are crowded. As soon as the tops die, lift the clump of bulbs, dry them off and store in paper bags in a cool place in the cellar until October, then reset them, placing three inches apart and three inches deep, mulching the bed with some stable litter. If the bulbs have not been crowded so as to become dwarf, many of them will bloom the coming spring.

Red Bud.—Mr. Park: Can you tell me anything of a tree called Red Bud, and where it can be obtained? When we lived in Illinois we used to go out in the spring and get armfuls of blooming branches.—Miss Johnson, Nassau, Iowa.

Answer:—The small tree or shrub known as Red Bud, also as Judas Tree, is found in botany under the name of *Cercis Canadensis*. It is a native tree in the Eastern States, found mostly in lime-stone brakes, and sometimes along fence rows. It is one of the earliest and handiest of our native shrubs, and perfectly hardy. The young twigs are wreathed with the little carmine pink blooms, which appear like miniature birds attached by their bills. These flowers are followed by long showy, bean-like seed pods, which hang on until the following spring, giving the plant an attractive appearance even in winter. The foliage which is very dense and pretty, develops after the flowers fade. This shrub or tree will grow in any well-drained, sunny situation and deserves to be better known. It is propagated from seeds, which are sold by seedsmen who deal in tree and shrub seeds. The small plants are always offered in the summer list published in the Magazine under the head of "Pick Them Out."

Evergreen Vine.—Mr. Park: I am sending a piece of an evergreen vine with its flowers, and hope you can name it for me. It is wild here, but very scarce. I have cultivated it many years and find it the most desirable vine of all. It will grow to the top of the tallest trees or over stumps and fences or other objects. It is well worth listing, if you do not have it.—Mrs. Morgan, Winfield, W. Va.

Answer:—The specimen received is of *Bignonia capreolata*. It is also called Cross Vine and Quarter Vine. It is really a beautiful vine, blooming almost continuously during the summer and autumn. It is of a shrubby character and will be found listed under "Shrubs and Trees."

Shasta Daisy.—Mr. Park: Please tell me how to prevent the Shasta Daisy from spreading all over the whole garden. They are a perfect nuisance. We had three plants set out last fall, and they spread something awful.—Mrs. Sims, Haddock, Ga.

Answer:—I have never known the Shasta Daisy to spread at the North, unless the seeds were allowed to ripen and scatter over the ground. The improved varieties, such as *Etoile D'Anvers*, grow five feet high, become a handsome clump, and do not spread to become a nuisance. The Ox-eye Daisy, from which the Shasta Daisy originated, has become somewhat of a nuisance in old fields, but it is not a troublesome weed to get rid of, and it is truly handsome, even in its wild state. The improved Shasta Daisy is not so prolific, and there is little danger of the plants spreading so as to become a nuisance, if the flowers are freely cut to prevent the scattering of seeds.

Non-blooming Rose.—Mr. Park: Can you tell me why my Paul Neyron Rose does not bloom? I have had it for several years, and it has bloomed but once. The leaves turn white, and it does not seem to grow. It is in a sunny situation.—Steven Yocum, Ohio, April 1, 1915.

Answer:—Dig about the plant and stir some lime into the surface soil, then put on a dressing of horse manure. As soon as the foliage is partly developed, spray with lime-sulphur solution, using one part solution to ten parts water. Two weeks later spray again, and after an interval of two weeks more, spray the third time. The reason your plant fails to do well, doubtless, is because it is troubled with leaf-hoppers, which ruin the foliage. There may be other enemies, too, that trouble the plant, and the repeated sprayings will promote the healthy growth of the foliage, as well as the buds and flowers.

Boston Fern.—Mr. Park: I have a Boston Fern one year old, and it hasn't a whole frond on it. The fronds put out, and before they finish unfolding they dry up at the tip ends, as if they had been burned. How shall I treat it?—Mrs. Wynder, Va.

Answer:—It is evident that the soil is not suitable for your Fern, or that the roots have become injured by insufficient drainage, causing acid in the soil. The plant should be taken from the pot, the soil washed off, and then repotted in a clean pot with good drainage, using a compost of partially rotted sods, sand, dried and pulverized Sphagnum Moss and leaf mould, about equal parts of each, well mixed. In potting make the soil firm, and then water well and set in a shaded place for a few days, applying water rather sparingly after the first watering until growth begins. If the soil dries out readily place the pot in a larger pot, with Sphagnum Moss between and over the surface. Keep it in a moderate temperature, and keep the atmosphere moist by evaporation of water. When the plant gets well-established, an occasional watering with weak liquid fertilizer would be beneficial.

BACKYARD TRANSFORMATION.

TO ADD A bit more upon the subject of transforming backyards, I will give a short description of our backyard (which is on the east side of the house) as it was arranged last year. There being a chicken-yard in the rear I had a long row, about twenty-five feet of Dahlias to hide the fence, and another row of equal length at the side of the house, with perennial Hollyhocks between, but just back of the Dahlias. Scarlet Runner beans and Morning Glories furnished ample shade for the piazza, and covered a lawn-swing (which had wire-netting at each end), making a charming resting place. A large round bed with Gladiolus in the center and Summer Cypress around the outer



ROW OF PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS.

edge made a lovely combination, while Pansies were used in another large round bed, and furnished countless blossoms all summer. A long, narrow space was utilized for pink Crego Asters, some of the blossoms measuring four or five inches in diameter. Yellow Lilies and light yellow German Irises placed at the south end in another round bed gave early bloom, and a large iron kettle painted a dark green and filled with Geraniums, a Heliotrope and vines completed a very beautiful effect. The whole proved a source of great pleasure throughout the summer at small cost.

Cambridge, Vt.

Grace M. Potter.

Hardy Primroses.—Primroses are among the best flowers of my yard. They bloom freely and need no special attention; just let them bloom all they want to, and they are all right. Primroses are growing all around our house, and they are welcome.

Summerfield, La.

Ethel Railey.

[Note.—Hardy Primroses are easily grown from seeds, but the seeds are not all prompt in germinating. Let the seed bed be where it will not be disturbed for two years, as only a few plants may appear the first year. Most of the plants will appear the second year, and the rest the third year.—Ed.]

FLOWER ASSURANCE.

HERE ARE some real flowering plants for the discouraged. These deserve the name everbloomers, but as that is overdone, can only say that it is rare not to find a blossom on a well-watered plant. These give the coveted winter bloom better than all others, and continually so. Their rule is blossom for leaf.

The Weeping Lantana is a fine plant of drooping habit, producing flowers at each leaf-joint. The rosy lilac flowers, borne in elegant clusters bloom by the hundred, and literally cover the plant. In bloom, all the time, each cluster grows longer and develops more bloom, with new clusters forming all the time. Valuable for both summer and winter.

Manettia bicolor is one of the finest little vines, easily and quickly grown, and blooms continuously. An excellent subject for pot culture, vases, baskets or bedding. The flowers are unique, brilliant scarlet tipped with golden yellow, suggesting the name "Floral Firecracker."

Russelia Multiflora is a most novel and beautiful plant, suitable for either bedding, pot culture or vases. The wiry, leafless stems are strong and grassy, and bear long, tubular blooms of the most vivid scarlet color. The great drooping mass of bloom is like a fountain of coral scarlet and green, hence the name, "Scarlet Fountain Plant." Incessantly in bloom, as a pot plant; all in all the most brilliant of vase plants, and the easiest to handle and grow.

D'Elroy Jenkins.

West Point, Ky.

Lady Fingers.—I have an old-fashioned annual growing among my plants which my mother called Lady Fingers. It is simply grand, is twelve feet high, with the "fingers" fully three inches long. But I do wish it was white, then it would be as nearly perfect as a scentless plant could be.



Mary Ingersoll.

Potomac, Ill.

[Note.—The plant referred to is doubtless Polygonum Orientale. It is a hardy annual, self sows, and is beautiful throughout the autumn. The species has carmine-red flowers, but there is a white-flowered variety also. There is also a race of dwarf varieties fine for a screen or hedge, and a variegated-leaved sort.—Ed.]

Perennial Larkspur.—The Perennial Larkspurs that I raised from seeds are surely the loveliest blue flowers grown. This is the second year for them to bloom, and new plants came up in the bed from self-sowing, and the bed was a shower of bloom since early in the season. Some were in full bloom October 22, while all the other flowers were cut down by frost.

Mrs. J. D. Haskell.

Arnold, Nebr.

WINTERING SALVIA SPLENDENS.

PERHAPS some of the floral sisters may be benefited by an experience I had this summer. Last fall, after heavy frost, my large Salvia plants were pulled up, and all around the roots and just growing evenly on the ground, were numerous small plants or shoots. I pulled the plants up and in preparing the ground for winter protection, these large Salvia plants were merely "turned under." This spring, on having the beds worked, I discovered the heavy Salvia stalks still green for several inches up, and four or five new shoots pushing out from the roots. Today they are small clumps of nice, promising plants, and I am only waiting to see if



SALVIA SPLENDENS IN BLOOM.

they will produce as well as the new plants. I also placed a large Salvia in my hot house, leaving the soil on it, but I had the misfortune to be late in heating the house, and so lost this one. It is no trouble to take the little precaution in the fall, and really and truly bury the plants with an idea of finding them ready for business when spring comes.

Columbia, S. C., May 11, 1915. L. F. H.

Asters.—Among our autumn-blooming annuals surely none are more to be desired than Asters. For bouquets their long keeping qualities make them especially desirable. If seed is sown early in the hot-bed or greenhouse, or even in a sunny window, one may have plants that will begin blooming often in July. While these plants are so accommodating and easy of culture as to respond to almost any ordinary treatment, I have found that in rich soil and with careful cultivation they rival the Chrysanthemums in size and beauty. They transplant most easily, and seem to grow even better for the change and the mellow condition of the soil that results from transplanting. Mrs. Ella F. Flanders.

Chautauqua Co., N. Y.

JUNE.

WHAT A PLEASURE to be out with Nature, in company with the birds, trees and flowers on a beautiful afternoon in June! A feeling comes over us we cannot explain. What joy to see, feel and hear in a world of life! We look about us. To those of us who are poetic the flowers seem to whisper, and the trees look down upon these their frail companions with outspread foliage, and protect them from the passionate orb of day. Oh, the methods of Nature are wonderful to behold! What keen delight, as with upturned faces we view the calm blue of heaven. The birds pour forth their song, accompanied by the babbling brook. The bees pay visits to their friends the flowers, and carry away the pollen unconsciously. Oh, happy fertilizers of your beloved companions! I would you could recount your joys! We envy the bird in his flight, but with an envy that soon turns to admiration. We marvel at the works of Nature. As we feel the refreshing breezes of the summer air upon our faces, why, with outstretched arms do we rejoice and fondly whisper to all about us? Our mighty Creator has commanded us to behold His wonderful handiwork; we have done so, and are happy. How beautifully does Lowell describe June, the June that we know and love, but, unlike him, are lacking in the power to give vent to our praise in words:

"And what is so rare as a day in June?

Then, if ever, come perfect days;
Then heaven tries earth if it be in tune,
And over it softly her warm ear lays:
Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur, or see it glisten;
Every clod feels a stir of might,

An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And groping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers;
The flush of life may well be seen

Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The Cowslip startles in meadows green,
The Buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's never a leaf nor a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Aitil like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun

With the deluge of summer it receives;
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;

He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest,—
In the nice ear of Nature which song is best?"

Wilmington, Del. Frank C. A. Milano.

Canterbury Bells.—From a packet of mixed Canterbury Bells I raised some of the largest and most beautiful bell-shaped flowers I ever saw. There were nine different shades. The plants grew very strong and about three feet in height. They were a mass of beautiful flowers. I was advised to cut them down after blooming, but they did not stop blooming entirely for me until frost. To anyone wishing a perennial that is sure to please, I will say by all means try Canterbury Bells. Mrs. J. D. Haskell.

Arnold, Nebr., Oct. 23, 1914.

A FEW HINTS ON STARTING PLANTS.

AS THIS is the time of year when all are transplanting and starting plants I will tell the Magazine readers some of the ways I have found good. Poppies and plants with roots like Poppies I take up as carefully as I can, and when putting them in again do not press the dirt around the roots at all. I think one bruises the roots if they press the dirt down tight about them. Anyhow I find them about as easy to transplant as any plant. With those I transplanted this spring I had much better success than with my Pinks. For Begonias I make a depression about two inches deep in the dirt and put them in the bottom of the hole, leaving all the top of the bulb exposed. I am careful in



TUBEROUS BEGONIAS.

watering them not to wet the tops of the bulbs. I put glass over them till they start and as they grow I keep putting the dirt around the bulb, finally covering it an inch or two deep. I start Gladioli, Dahlias, etc., by taking a box and putting a little dirt in the bottom of it, wetting it well and then set the roots on it, and leave them there till they are well-started. In planting outdoors before the roots showed any signs of starting I lost a good many by rotting. I am having fine success with some Canna seeds several years old by soaking the seeds till the outside was loose. Some seeds I forgot and soaked two or three days. They were not soft when I took the first out. I have kept the dirt they are planted in a little wetter than for most seeds. Mrs. I. E. Cozins.

Mercer Co., Pa.

Some Floral Hints.—June is a good time to start Rose cuttings.

Don't forget to give Sweet Peas plenty of water.

Do not cut foliage of Hyacinths, Tulips and other spring blooming bulbs until it has turned yellow.

Mole Beans or Ricinus make a good screen for porches, etc. Their leaves are broad and palm-like.

Gloxinias and Tuberous Begonias must be given a shady location and the pots not exposed to full sunlight.

Try bedding out Impatiens sultani and note the magnificent display.

Moon-flowers grow thirty feet in a season if the soil is properly fertilized.

Bertha McGregor and Metallica make magnificent specimen Begonias if proper care is given.

Now is the time to start Geranium cuttings for winter blooming.

Williamsburg, Ky. Rev. A. H. McKellup.

STARTING PLANTS FROM SLIPS.

AS IT IS now time for bedding out plants and filling vases and baskets, it may be done with little or no expense by rooting slips. A branch that will snap off without bending is firm enough to root. Some kinds of plants, under ordinary conditions will start simply in water, others in pure sand, while still others like a sandy loam.

For every purpose and all locations, I can not recommend the Impatiens too highly. It grows luxuriantly and blooms constantly in either sun or shade (the red, white and blue making a pleasing contrast in a vase), and



IMPATIENS PLANT AND FLOWER.

can be started from the slip in water in four or five days. Parlor Ivy is a very satisfactory hanging vine, and will root quickly in water, while the good old favorite Tradescantia often decays, but soon puts forth roots in a sandy loam. Geraniums start in sand in one week, if kept damp and in the sun. A large glass vase of Coleus branches, with one inch of water, will serve a double purpose by rooting and furnishing a beautiful bouquet.

Topeka, Kans.

Mrs. L. T. Gage.

A Surprise Mixture.—I obtained a "Surprise" packet of mixed seeds last spring, and I never before had so many choice flowers from so small an amount of seeds. There were Pansies and Pinks, some of them beauties, too; Prince's Feather, three kinds; red and yellow Cock'scomb; Petunias; Poppies of all kinds; Alyssum, Mignonette, and several other familiar friends, and a great many flowers I did not know. The plants bloomed from early in the season until our first heavy snow fell on November 14th, which covered many bright, cheerful blossoms and green plants. Some of the choicest varieties I put in boxes in the house, to bloom during the winter.

Luther, Mich.

Mrs. Pearl Underwood.

FLOWERS OF FIELD AND FOREST.

IN ALL GARDENS are found all the common flowers listed in catalogues, and many are beautiful and useful. But they must be cared for if they are expected to delight and please the person who plants them. In short, a successful garden requires some labor expended upon it. Care must be taken in planting that the colors blend harmoniously. After planting it is too late.

The fields and woods of Mississippi are fairly filled with native flowers of exceedingly rare beauty. In early April the woodlands abound with the color and fragrance of millions of plants of *Viola hastata*. They carpet the ground far more beautifully than any cultivated plants. A little later, when the Hickories and Oaks are bursting their buds, *Cornus Florida* flaunts its immaculately pure and opaque sprays of whiteness unsurpassed upon the balmy air. They are not alone in their grandeur, for at this season the scarlet-flowered *Acer rubrus* (Red Maple) make themselves prominent by their brilliantly beautiful branches of small flowers.

During the summer and fall the woods cannot hold the wealth of blossoming plants, for they are to be seen growing along roads, old fences, and all places where they can find room for their roots. Among these hundreds of plants are found the dainty little vines of *Centrosema Virginiana* (Look-at-me) with their large, bold Sweet Pea-like blossoms of pure purple. This little vine is one of the sweetest of the wild flowers, and it grows quite easily in any dry garden. *Aster dumosus* is a plant that flowers throughout the summer season. One other plant from the long list that has been omitted is *Magnolia grandiflora*, sometimes found in the woods, although it is not common in this particular part of the country.

If all of the wild flowers with the purity of the Dogwood and *Magnolia*, to the dazzling brilliance of the myriads of flowers presenting red shades, were brought together, they would rival, if not surpass, any collection of cultivated plants.

Are not these wild flowers worthy of more attention? Should we not cultivate them where they are becoming extinct? A man in Iowa has undertaken to save the wild flowers of his State from extinction, and he has for his hobby a most beneficent work. Should we not study the wild plants and learn the kind of soil that each variety grows best in? And if we want to, we can grow them in the yard or garden. If these native plants were better known, there is no doubt but that they would be more widely grown and appreciated.

Buford Reid.

Sherman, Miss., March 31, 1915.

TREATMENT OF EASTER LILY.

I SAW AN article in the last Park's Floral Magazine about the Bermuda Easter Lily, and I want to tell the readers about my experience. In October, 1913, I received a nice, large bulb which I potted in an eight-inch pot in November, and set away in a cool, dark cupboard to form roots. In three or four weeks I went to look at it, and to my great surprise found a sprout already through the earth. I brought it gradually into the



light, and eventually into the sunshine, and in a short time buds appeared which developed into the most beautiful Lilies—the admired of all admirers. I tried to keep the buds back as I wanted them for Easter, but, although lasting well, they were gone long before. Later I set the pot out on the porch, and in June it budded again, and in July I picked blossoms from it for several funerals.

I. Louise Jefferson.

St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Apr. 17, 1915.

Milkweed as Greens.—I saw an article on Milk-weed for greens, and I would suggest that care be taken in cutting these weeds, as one kind is poisonous and very bitter. I know of a family that came near getting poisoned by their use.

Montague, Mass.

Mrs. O. E. Hare.

[Note.—There are many species of *Asclepias*, but the common one known as Milkweed is *Asclepias cornuti*, which is found in meadows, fields and along the roadside, and produces the large pods of seeds with a silky appendage from which decorative ornaments are sometimes made. It is well known that the Milkweed is poisonous when the plants are matured, but the parts used as greens are the tender shoots that can be broken off just when they come above the ground. Like Lettuce and some other vegetables, these sprouts exude a milky substance containing opium, which in mild quantities has an invigorating effect. The Pokeberry, *Phytolacca decandra*, is also used as greens when young, and yet is quite poisonous when it becomes older. It is always well to take these greens when they are young and tender, and boil them well before using. In gathering Milkweed, however, care should be taken not to get a different species from that of *Asclepias cornuti*, as the others may have a more poisonous element than that of the common Milkweed.]



ARBUTUS SPRAYS.

Shall I tell you where to find them
And the joy their beauties bring?
Shall I tell you how to woo them
From the loving lap of spring?
Never stranger may approach them,
Nor a rude or vandal hand
Woo and win these woodland treasures
From their hiding in the land.

Never search the sunny stretches
In the meadow, on the hill,
Do not look in loamy gardens
Near the sweet-faced Daffodil.
Where the Crocus, gay and gladsome,
Nods "good-morning" to the sun,
You will look in vain to welcome
Of the fairies flower, one.

Where the Fern-fronds bow and beckon,
And the whispering Pine trees wave,
And the Willows round the lakelet
In the crystal waters lave;
There, the gentle brooding spirit
Of the forest, weird and wild,
Croons a cradle song of welcome
To its fairest, sweetest child.

Where the Wild Rose blushes brightly
'Neath the kisses of the breeze,
As it plays a tender nocturne
On the branches of the trees.
If you are a true, true lover,
Listen! in the mossy dells
You may hear the faint sweet tinkle
Of a thousand silvery bells.

Gently part the clinging leafage
From the hillocks, overgrown,—
Slow the perfumed breath of blossoms
Softly floats to meet your own.
Tender lips of rose-hued sweetness
Smile a welcome, breathe a prayer;
Greet we thus the sweet Arbutus;
Natures joybells, waxen fair.

Hot Springs, Ark. Mary Morrison.

THE MEADOWS IN MOONLIGHT.

The silv'ry moonbeams gently fall
Upon the meadows green;
And from the Oak a soft low call
Tells of love's young dream.
The Cypress hears, and whispering tells
The Weeping Willow tree;
Soon every plant within the dells
Has made the secret free.
Then in the silvery moonlight
Streaming from above,
The meadow is enchanted
By the spell of love.

LeSueur Co., Minn. L. M. H.

SWEET PEAS AND ROSES.

Sweet Peas and Roses, fair daughters of June,
Oh, long I have waited for your subtle perfume.
Brooklets are laughing, all nature's in tune,
Birds to their sweethearts their love stories croon.

Beautiful maiden with eyes like the dove,
With June flowers laden, wilt thou be my love?
Now, now would I choose thee while all is attune,
With Sweet Peas and Roses, fair daughters of June.
Paso Robles, Calif. Mrs. Regina Graham.

BURR CLOVER.

Sweet with the breath of morning
The golden Clover grows,
More dainty than the Lily,
More fragrant than the Rose.
'Tis not the rich red Clover,
Nor Clover so fair and white,
But Burr Clover of the meadows,
As yellow as the light.

To mow it in the sunshine,
When glistening dew surrounds,
And watch each swath so merry,
Go dancing to the ground.
To gather it by arm-loads,
And breathe its sweet perfume,
And float to fairy dreamland,
Amid its golden bloom.

To mow it in the evening
When the sun is sinking low,
When the mystic fog is rising,
And the wind hath ceased to blow.
To gather it by arm-loads,
And feel it warm and sweet,
We'll trip 'cross Clover patches,
Burr Clover at our feet.

Fallon, Calif.

Vivian Swanson.

THE CHIME O' THE DINNER BELL.

"Music hath charms," and I love it full well,
Its charms and sweetness no tongue can tell,
It lifts up our spirits and makes glad hearts swell,
But sweeter's the chime o' the old dinner bell.

When we're hungry and tired with the plow and
the hoe,
When the sun is so hot and the horses won't go,
There's nothing on earth we love quite so well
As the welcoming chime o' that old dinner bell.

It has called us for years, to dinner and rest,
We've worked pretty hard, but lived on the best,
Toiled early and late, but it pays in the end,
On the farm is the place a whole life to spend.

To breathe the pure air, and to list to the breeze
As it murmurs so softly among the green trees,
To wait for the sound we all love so well—
The jolly sweet chime o' the old dinner bell.

Jumping Branch, W. Va. E. Gracen Deeds.

WHO TOLD.

Don't you hear, summer's near?
Wonder how I guessed it?
'Twas no saucy robin, dear,
That to me confessed it;
Nor the rill's silver thrills
Singing through the Willows;
Not a face of flower-like grace,
Found on green grass pillows.

Two bare feet, white and fleet,
Tipping meadows over.
Big straw hat full of curls,
Bobbing o'er the Clover.
Two blue eyes, glad and wise,
Peeping out from under.
Who it be, told it me,
Can you guess, I wonder?

Detroit, Mich.

Maud Morrison Huey.

THE FAIREST FLOWER.

Which is the fairest flower of all,
I thought when among the flowers one day.
Is it the Marigold or Sunflower tall,
The Pansy or the Nasturtium gay?
Is it the Poppy or Sweet Pea,
That is the fairest flower that grows?
But surely none of these can be,
For to me it is a red, red Rose.

Wayne Co., W. Va.

W. C. Mollett.

A FAIRY TALE.

The garden's an enchanted spot
Where flowers and fairies dwell;
Some secrets I have learned from them
I'll never, never tell.

There is a lovely Cypress bower,
Its flowers are red and white;
They are the horns the fairies blow
When they ride out at night.

The fairies flit upon the green,
And play all through the night;
They ride on bats and thistle-down
Until the morning light.

When morning dawns they creep into
The petals of the flowers,
And sleep and dream so pleasantly
Through sunshine and through showers.

The fairies wear the Foxglove hats
Of pink and purple hue;
The spiders weave the laces fine
They wear o'er gowns of blue.

The splendid gorgeous Tulip flowers
Of yellow, white and red—
They formed the gown of the fairy queen
The last grand dance she led.

The charming modest Pansy flowers
With smiling faces bright,
The fairies painted them so gay
One lovely moonlight night.

The Poppies tall are blushing red,
And some turned palest white,
Because the fairies said they slept
From morning until night.

The fairies crowned the Roses red
With sparkling dew-drops bright,
But when the sun's rays kissed them all,
They tumbled out of sight.

Blair Co., Pa. Ada M. Aiken.

FATHER'S BEES.

When I see the Clover blossoms
Haunted by the roving bees,
They 'waken memories of a homestead
Far away among the trees.

I can see the grove and orchard,
But far dearer still than these,
Is the memory of my father
Working there among his bees.

He would linger near for hours,
As they flitted to and fro
Gathering honey from the flowers
In the days of long ago.

In the bright and glorious spring time,
When the days are fair and warm,
He would wander yon and hither,
Watching for the bees to swarm.

But I nevermore shall see him
'Mong the bees there on the farms,
And those dear old hills and valleys
Now for me have lost their charm.

Stewartsville, Va. Mrs. Rosie Quarles.

ROSES.

On the prickly bush are Roses fair;
Their sweet perfume quite fills the air;
Red, yellow, white, and colors rare
Are in the gardens everywhere.

But the Roses upon your cheeks, I think
Have lovelier tints of crimson and pink;
They are not blooming everywhere—
Just on your cheeks, my sweetheart fair.

Lucas Co., O. Edw. C. Jaquillard.

GIVE THEM THE ROSES NOW.

Closed eyes cannot see the bright Roses,
Cold hands cannot hold them, you know;
Breath that is still cannot gather
The odors that sweet from them flow.
Death with a price beyond dreaming,
Its children of earth doth endow;
Life is the time to help others,
Give them the Roses now.

Here are our struggles and striving,
Here are our cares and our fears;
Now is the time to be soothing
The frowns and furrows and tears.
What to closed ears are kind sayings?
What to hushed heart is deep vow?
Naught can avail after parting,
Give them the Roses now.

Just a kind word or a greeting,
Just a warm grasp or a smile;
These are the flowers that will lighten
The burdens for many a mile.
After our journey is over
What can we hope to endow?
Today while the flowers are blooming,
Give them the Roses now.

There are lonely hearts to cherish,
Paths strewn with many a thorn;
Many sad souls daily perish,
Friendless and almost forlorn.
Just a Rose or a smile costs little,
Yet banishes frowns from the brow,
And feeds weary souls despairing.
Give them the Roses now.

Interlachen, Fla. Mrs. W. F. Merritt.

A MOTHER'S APPEAL.

Baby darling, Mamma wants you,
Just to clasp you in her arms,
Just to press you to her bosom,
Baby mine, with all your charms.
Mamma cannot live without you;
Oh, how long the time does seem
Since I kissed those little lips dear,
Like a sweet and distant dream.

Baby Boy, your Mamma's waiting,
Waiting not in vain she knows,
Some day you will come to meet her,
Take her from this world of woes.
Baby Boy, my heart is aching,
Aching, aching, just for you,
Breaking for your little smile dear,
And those lovely eyes of blue.

Baby Boy, don't keep me waiting,
Come and get me right away,
Take me from this world of sorrow,
Up to Heaven where you stay;
Baby Boy, your Mamma's missed you,
Oh! you do not know how much,
Missed your little soft white fingers,
And your loving little touch.

Sycamore, O. Fern Ogden Sullivan.

SPRING LIFE.

There's a new green carpet on the earth
Which is the yearly gift of spring.
And the bloom is on the bushes
Wherein the thrush is heard to sing.
By the Violet-bordered meadow brook
The squirrels and rabbits are at play,
The sunshine comes with the balmy breeze
To woo the blossoms of the May.

Again the waves on the lake are seen,
That long were hid in winter's shroud.
The grain in childhood now is green,
In the fields just newly ploughed.
In pastures green the cattle graze,
The honey bee is buzzing near;
The whispering breeze and singing birds
Are glad to tell that spring is here.

LeSueur Co., Minn. L. M. H.

FLORAL NOTES.

Platycodon.—I grew a number of Platycodon plants from seeds last year. They began blooming in autumn and continued for a long time. The flowers were very distinctive and beautiful, and were greatly admired.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart.

Michigan, Oct. 31, 1914.

Snapdragons.—If the flower-loving friends could have seen my bed of Orchid-flowering Snapdragons I am sure they would all like to have a bed of them next season. I had all shades of red, pink, yellow and white. Such immense blossoms, and lasting so long! They are not all gone yet, and it is the first of November.

A Floral Sister.

Attica, Mich., Nov. 1, 1914.

Nasturtiums.—This year my Nasturtiums are the glory of the yard. Even now in October the plants are full of bloom, and of the most beautiful shades. Although I planted the dwarf kind, the fall rains have made the plants grow until they look more like Climbing Nasturtiums. The plants are so dependable and only require the poorest place in the yard and produce a fine display of flowers.

Mary Ingersoll.

Potomac, Ill., Oct. 31, 1914.

Coleus.—Coleus plants are as easily raised from seeds as cuttings. The seeds are fine, and the soil ought to be sifted to sow them in, and not kept too damp after they come up, as they are liable to rot off. From a package of seeds you can get some new and beautiful kinds, and they make lovely foliage plants.

Gordon Co., Ga.

Georgia.

Morning Glories.—I planted a few Morning Glory seeds on the west side of the house, supposing they would be small plants, but they grew and grew and some of the blossoms were much larger than those planted on the east side of the house. The flowers remained open all day. After this I intend to plant my Morning Glories on the west side.

Dora M. Stevens.

Canyon Co., Idaho, Oct. 29, 1914.

Viola, Tufted Pansy.—I don't believe there is a more modest, refined flower than the Tufted Pansy. It grows from seeds, and blooms the first year. The flowers are from snowy white to deep purple and bright yellow. They come in all the delicate lilac and creamy tints and pastel colorings. Their fragrance is just as dainty as their form.

Miss Blanche Proudfit.

Washington Co., Pa., Oct. 23, 1914.

Sweet Williams.—The Sweet William is one of my favorite flowers. The plants bloom so freely, are so rich, and have such a pleasant odor! Mine bloom early, then as the



seeds get ripe I sow them in boxes and keep them in the flower pit until next spring, then transplant into boxes. I divide with my neighbors who do not have a pit to keep them in, as they will not bloom the first year after the seeds are planted. They are worth sowing through winter. Anyone who has no pit or hot-house to keep them in can put them under a bush and put leaves on top.

Ethel Railey.

Claiborne Co., La., Oct. 10, 1914.

Begonias.—I bought a collection of double and single Tuberous Begonias last year and had beautiful flowers. I had white, rose, crimson, dark red and one frilled yellow. They were such a beauty, people stopped and admired them as they went along the street. The double Begonias were not unlike Crim-son Rambler Roses of the finest texture. I think they are finer than any Geraniums I ever saw. They bloom all summer and are so easily kept throughout the winter. Sisters, try them and be convinced.

Mrs. T. H. Helms.

Greenville, S. C., May 13, 1915.

Kenilworth Ivy.—If the possibilities of Kenilworth Ivy were known there would not be many flower growers that would be without it. Sown in any old broad pan and suspended with wire or string it makes a beautiful hanging basket, and one that is the least trouble of any I ever saw. It is surprising how long the vines grow, and they always show the dainty leaves and blossoms—never long stretches of bare vines. It makes an excellent green carpet among some of the larger plants in the garden, and while the leaves are not quite so large in the sun as in partially shaded places they are just as pretty. It is very easy to grow from seeds, and will come up the next year itself in the garden.

Mrs. J. F. B.

Armstrong Co., Pa., Nov. 4, 1914.

Madeira Vines.—Such lovely Madeira Vines as I do have every season! They are the admiration of every one who sees them. I do not understand why they are not more popular, and why more praise is not given to them in the catalogues. They are very easily grown, and need simply a string support. No insects trouble them, and in autumn they become a mass of white, delicate, fragrant flowers in long slender racemes.

Mrs. W. H. McConnell.

Fairfield, Ill., March 25, 1915.



PICK THEM OUT

1 Plant 15 Cents, 3 Plants 25 Cents, 7 Plants 50 Cents, 15 Plants \$1.00, 32 Plants \$2.00, 65 Plants \$3.00, all by mail, prepaid, satisfaction guaranteed.

I OFFER a splendid collection of choice Plants, Shrubs and Trees this month. Some are for the Window Garden, and the rest for outdoor planting. All are in fine condition, and I guarantee them to reach you safely and prove satisfactory. To keep the price uniform many rare and valuable plants are listed which could not be purchased elsewhere at four or five times what I ask. Until the latter part of the month I can supply everything listed, as I do not list anything I do not have; later a few plants may be substituted. I hope all my friends will give me at least a small order this month. If possible see your friends and make up a club. I shall appreciate your orders.

Valuable Free Premiums.

For every Dollar's worth of plants ordered you may select one of the following splendid premiums:

Valloia purpurea, a fine, sure-blooming pot-plant of the Amaryllis family.

5 Plants of the beautiful hardy Iris Siberica, in fine mixed colors.

5 Plants of the beautiful hardy Iris Kämpferi in fine mixed colors.

Hemerocallis Aurantiaca major, a hardy Day Lily with Amaryllis-like flowers, a "Golden Amaryllis."

Begonia, Cristata or Marmorata, splendid new tuberous-rooted Begonias, our choice.

The plants offered are all well-rooted and in good condition. The list will be changed each month, and reduced prices will be given as the season advances.

TO CALIFORNIA.—I deeply regret that no more Plants, Shrubs and Trees can be sent to my California friends. The New Inspection Laws adopted by that State, causing delay, extra cost and injury to tender plants by fumigation, is the cause. Seeds, bulbs and tubers can be mailed, but no plants. Fuller explanation next month.

Address **GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Lanc. Co., Pa.**



Window Plants.

Abutilon, in variety
Anna, pink
Champion
Eclipse
Golden Ball
Hybrida Maximum



Mesopotamicum, red
Royal Scarlet
Striata Splendida
Thompsoni Plena
Vitifolium, hardy
Acaelia lophantha
Cultriformis
Dealbata floribunda
Acalypha triumphans
Bicolor
Macraeana
Sanderii
Achania malvaviscus
Achimenes, for pots
Achyranthus, Formosum,
yellowish green
Gislon, pinkish green
Lindeni, bronzy red
Emersoni, pink and bronze
Bestermosa, pink, yellow and green, richly veined, beautiful.
Agapanthus, Nile Lily
Agathaea Monstrosa, blue
Ageratum, Victoria Louise
Blue Perfection
Dwarf, dark blue
Dwarf, white
Imperial Dwarf White
Little Dorrit, yellow
Mex. Scarlet Gem
Swanley, blue, azure
Wendlandi

Alstromeria aurantiaca
Alternanthera, red
Golden leaved
Jewel or Brilliantissima
Note.—Jewel or Brilliantissima is a very attractive plant, the long, narrow leaves being rich carmine, sometimes veined bronzy green. It's the finest.

Aloe, pretty foliage plant
Amomum Cardamomum

Note.—This is a handsome, deliciously-scented foliage pot plant of easy culture.

Amorphophyllus Rivieri
Angelonia grand. alba
Grandiflora, rose
Anomatheca cruenta
Anona squamosa
Anthericum liliastrium
Antholyza, from S. Africa
Antirrhinum (Snapdragon)

Romeo
Semi-dwarf, carmine
Semi-dwarf, rose
Semi-dwarf, scarlet
Venus, tall
Aralia Moseri
Aristolochia elegans
Artemisia Sach. Viridis
Arum cornutum
Asclepias atrosanguinea
Curassavica

Asparagus Sprengeri
Blampiedi
Common garden
Decumbens, new, lovely
Tenuissimus
Plumosus
Superbus

Note.—A. Superbus is a new, and very beautiful Asparagus obtained from Italy; has splendid foliage.

Note.—Asparagus plumosus is the lovely "Lace Fern," so much prized as a window plant. A. decumbens is a new and elegant drooping sort.

Aster, Crego, Lavender,
Pink, Purple, White
Hohenzollern, Azure,
Giant White and Rose
Auricula, Belgian
Begonia, flowering, Foliosa
Alba Perfecta grandiflora
Argentea guttata
Caroline Lucerne
Child of Quedlinburg
Decorus, Erfordia pink
Dewdrop
Evensiana
Gloire d'Ocheltenham
Haageana
Marguerite
Marjorie Daw
Mrs. Townsend

Begonia
Nitida alba
Prima Donna, bright red
Pres. Carnot
Picta Rosea
Robusta
Rubra
Rex, Clementine
In variety
Speculata
Salmon Queen
Sandersonii
Semperflorens, red
Semperflorens Fireball
Lubeca Red
Vulcan
Thurstonii
Vernon, red
Weltoniensis
Bellis Ranunculiflora white
Bidens Dahlroides
Bosea Yervamora
Bougainvillea glabra
Boston Smilax, lovely vine
Myrtifolia, new, fine
Bouvardia Jacquinia
Browallia compacta, blue
Rozelli
Speciosa
Brugmansia Suaveolens
Bryophyllum Calycinum
Caesalpinia pulcherrima
Caladium Eulcentum
Calampelis scaber carmin.
Calandrinia umbellata



Calceolaria scabiosifolia
Grandiflora Dwarf-tigred
White, carmine spots
Shrubby Golden
Calla, spotted-leaf
White
Campanula garganica
Fragilis, for baskets
Campylobotrys Regia
Camphor Tree
Cannabis gigantea, Hemp
Capsicum Chameleon
Miniature, mixed
Carex Japonica, Jap'n grass
Carica papaya

Celsia Arcturus
Centauria Imperialis
Ceratostema Biebersteini
Grandiflorum
Ceratonia silqua
Cestrum laurifolium
Parqui
Cheiranthus Semperflorens
yellow
Christmas Cactus
Chrysanthemum frutescens
Chrysolora
Comtesse de Chambord
Maj. Bonifon
White Cloud
Cheraria hybrida, rose
Flesh colored
Striped; also Crimson
Self colors mixed
Incarnata
Rosea
Striata
Polyantha
Alba
Cianthus Puniceus
Cobaea scandens, vine
Coleus, Fancy, mixed
Anna Pfitzer
Benary's mixed
Carmine Glow, gold and pink
Chicago Bedder, green with gold veins
Firebrand, brown with pk
Golden Bedder, golden yellow
Her Majesty, red with golden border
John Pfitzer
Laciniated, mixed
Lord Palmers
Mottled Beauty, Thelma
Salicifolius, Parrot, new
South Park Gem
Spotted Gem
Tam O'Shanter
Trailing Gem, a new trailing sort; fine for baskets; color pink, green and chocolate
Note.—I wish to call special attention to the Trailing Gem Coleus. It is a lovely foliage plant, dwarf and trailing in habit, and first-class for growing in pots or baskets. It is new and rare, and will be found a very valuable addition to the list of choice easily-grown foliage plants.
Verschaffelti, a fine bedder
Willow-leaved,
Abbottsford
American Beauty
Aurora
Enchantress
Golden Glow

Commelyna Sellowiana
 Grape Myrtle, crimson, pink
 Crassula cordata, succulent
 Crotalaria retusa
 Cuphea platycentra, segar
 flower, red and black
 Miniata
 Strigulosa
 Cyclamen, Album
 Dark Red
 Emperor William
 Fimbriatum
 Giganteum album
 Giganteum, mixed
 James Prize
 Mt. Blanc, white
 Persicum Papilio, mixed
 Roseum superbum
 Rokoko, mixed
 Unversum
 Viola
 Cypripedium alternifolium,
 Water Palm
 Cypella Herbertii
 Dahlia, fine mixed sorts
 Clifford Bruton, yellow
 Compacta dwarf striped
 Enormous, red
 Daisy, Marguerite, single,
 white
 Marguerite, yellow
 Double, white
 Delphinium Chinese double
 Elatum, mixed
 Dianthus Count Kerechov
 Fireball
 Snowball
 Diospyrus Kaki
 Dolichos lignosus
 Tuberous
 Dracaena indivisa
 Echinos Spherocephala
 Echium Creticum
 Plantagineum
 Frysium, compact, golden
 Eranthemum pulchellum,
 blue, winter-blooming
 Erythrina Crista Galli
 Eucalyptus Resinifera
 Citriodora, fragrant
 Viminalis
 Eucharidium Breweri
 Eucumis punctata, a bulb
 Eupatorium serrulatum
 Riparium, white
 Weinmannianum
 Euphorbia heterophylla
 red
 Splendens
 Note.—This is the Crown of Thorns.
 The plants are thorny, and bear lovely
 waxy carmine clusters in winter. Sure
 to bloom.
 Ferns, Amerpohlii, lace-like
 a beautiful pot plant for
 window; easily grown
 Boston
 Scholzell, dwarf
 Scotti
 Compacta
 Ferraria Canariensis
 Grandiflora alba
 Pavonia speciosa
 Ficus repens, a lovely
 creeper, attaches to and
 covers walls in the South.
 Francoa glabrata, white
 Frankenia Ericifolia
 Fuchsia, Black Prince
 Avalanche
 Chas. Blanc
 Gloire des Marches
 Little Prince
 Monarch Single
 Phenomenal
 Procumbens
 Speciosa
 Gasteria
 Gerbera Jamesoni hybrida
 Geranium, Fancy Leaved
 Other varieties
 Geraniums, Zonale, single
 White, rose, pink, scarlet
 and crimson
 Ivy-leaved, white, rose,
 pink, scarlet, crimson
 Scented-leaved in variety
 Geranium
 Double, white, rose, pink,
 scarlet, crimson
 Gladiolus trimaculatus

Gladium, Burbank
 Grevillea robusta
 Guava, common, doz. \$1.00
 Cattleyana
 Heliotrope, white, light
 blue, dark blue
 Cyclop
 Reine Marguerite
 Note.—Heliotropes do well bedded
 out, blooming all summer, and per-
 forming the entire garden.
 Heterocentron album



Hibiscus, Peach Blow
 Double Pink
 Double Dark Red
 Grandiflora, Double Red
 Rosea grandiflora
 Versicolor
 Note.—Hibiscus Peach Blow has
 enormous double peach-pink flowers;
 a fine pot plant North, and showy
 lawn plant South.

Hydrangea Hortensis
 New French LaLorraine
 Mousseline
 Mullieri
 Ice Plant
 Impatiens Sultan, Carmine
 Bright Salmon
 Coccinea
 Dark Pink
 Enchantress Pink
 Light Carmine
 Purple
 Rose-pink
 Salmon
 Viola, dark violet
 White with pink eye
 Impomopsis, mixed

Cornopifolia
 Ivy, Irish or Parlor
 Note.—The Irish or Parlor Ivy will
 grow in dense shade, and is a good
 vine to festoon a room, or to cover a
 wall that is always hidden from the
 sun. It is of rapid growth.

Justicia sanguinea
 Velutina
 Jasmine Revolutum, yellow
 Gracilinum
 Prunifolium
 Kenilworth Ivy

Note.—I offer fine plants of this
 Ivy. For baskets or vases in a window
 or place entirely excluded from direct
 sunlight it is unsurpassed. It droops
 charmingly over the edge, and blooms
 freely. It is also good for carpeting a
 bed of Gladiolus or other plants.

Lantana, Yellow Queen
 Aurora, crimson
 Coral, also Amiel
 Francine, yellow tipped
 lilac
 Jaune d'Or, yellow-red
 Craigii, dwarf Orange
 Leo Dex, yellow and red
 Delicatissima, Lilac
 Weeping
 Harkett's Perfection
 Seraphire, yellow and
 pink

Note.—Lantanas are fine garden
 plants for a sunny bed, and also ex-
 cellent window plants; they bloom
 profusely.

Lavatera arborea variegata
 Lavendula pinnata
 Vera, Lavender
 Lemon Verbena
 Libonia Penrhosiensis
 Linaria Dalmatica
 Macedonica
 Lobelia Hambergia

Lobelia, Barnard's perpet.
 Erinus pumila splendens
 Compacta Snowball
 Tenuior

Lopesia rosea
 Lophospermum scandens
 Lotus peliorhynchus atro-
 coccineus
 Lychnis chalcadonica, red
 Mackaya Bella
 Madeira Vine
 Malcolmia Littorea
 Mandevilla suaveolens
 Manettia bicolor
 Maurandya, mixed
 Melanthus major
 Mesembrianthemum
 grandiflorum
 Meterosideros rigida
 Mimulus moschatus
 Moon vine, white
 Muehlenbeckia repens
 Myosotis semperflorens
 Nagelia hybrida
 Nasturtium minus, scarlet
 Double Red
 Double Yellow

Nicotiana Affinis, mixed
 Sanderi, mixed
 Nerembergia frutescens
 Oleander in variety
 Opuntia variegata
 Ficus Indica
 Othonna crassifolia
 Oxalis, Golden Star
 Floribunda, white
 Floribunda, pink
 Rosea, rose
 Palm, Phoenix tenuis
 Brahea filamentosa
 Pritchardia
 Robusta

Chamaerops excelsa
 Phoenix reclinata
 Pelataria Allacea
 Pentstemon cordifolium
 Gentianoides
 Peperomia maculosa
 Pepper, Celestial
 Peristrophe angustifolia
 variegata; beautiful
 Petunia, Single, in variety
 Double, mixed
 Compacta magnifica
 Physalis Franchetti
 Pilea, Artillery Plant
 Pittosporum undulatum
 Tobira

Plumbago Capensis
 Capensis alba
 Pride of India, Umbrella
 Tree

Primula, Kewensis, yellow
 Chinensis Fimbriata
 Alba and Rubra
 Alba Magnifica
 Duchess
 Fern-leaved, mixed
 Fimbriata Coccinea
 Kermesina Splendens
 Lilacina
 Marmorata
 Pyrope
 Sriata, Coccinea, Lutea
 Floribunda, yellow
 Gigantea, mixed
 Malacoides, lilac, fine
 Note.—My plants of P. Malacoides
 and Kewensis are very fine. I also
 have Gold-laced and other hardy sorts.
 See Primula, next page.



Primula
 Obconica grandiflora
 Blood red, also blue
 Crimosa
 Grandiflora
 Fringed, mixed
 Rosea
 Rubra

Primula
 Polyanthus, crimson
 Pulverulenta
 Tetracillata
 Pomegranate, Jas. Vick
 Psidium, common Guava
 Cattleyana
 Ptarmica Pearl fl. pl.
 Rivina humilis
 Ruellia Formosa, scarlet
 Makoyana, bright rose
 Note.—Ruellia Makoyana is a lovely
 foliage plant and bears showy tubular
 carmine flowers in winter.
 Russelia elegantissima
 Salvia coccinea splendens
 Coccinea nana compacta
 Splendens compacta
 Bonfire, large, scarlet
 Gigantea, very large
 Giant Scarlet, splendid
 Remyeriana
 Silver Spot
 Zurich, fine scarlet

Sansevieria Zeylanica
 Note.—Sansevieria Zeylanica is a
 succulent foliage plant, upright and
 stately in growth, and appears well
 among other plants. It is of easy cul-
 ture.

Santolina tomentosa
 Lavender Cotton
 Saxifraga sarmentosa
 Decipiens
 Schinus molle, Pepper Tree
 Schizanthus Wisetonensis
 Excelsa
 Sea Onion

Sedum Kamschaticum
 Selaginella Maritima, Moss
 Sempervivum, fine mixed
 Senecio petasites
 Sieboldi variegata
 Skimmia Japonica
 Solanum grandiflorum
 Betaceum
 Hendersoni, new
 Lobellii
 Melongena fancy
 Nagasaki, early
 Pseudo-capsicum
 Nanum

Rantonetti
 Seaforthianum
 Wendlandii
 Solys heterophylla
 Spergularia azoroides
 Stellaria graminea aurea
 Stephanophyllum longifolium
 Stevia Eupatoria
 Serrata
 Variegata
 Strobelianus Anisophyllum
 Dyerianus, metallic red
 Surinam Cherry
 Swainsonia alba
 Stock, Ten Weeks
 Giant of Nice
 Summer Excelsior
 Thunbergia grandiflora
 Tigridia, white, yellow, red
 Tropaeolum minus, red
 Tuberousum

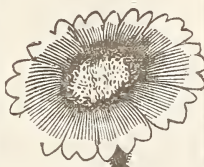
Marmorata, green and
 white
 Multicolor, brown and
 pink
 Valerianella congesta
 Verbenia Gigantea mixed
 Blue, white, pink
 Firefly
 Venosa
 Veronica Imperialis
 Syriaca, pretty
 Vinca rosea, red, white
 White, red eye
 Wallflower Kewensis
 Parisian
 Water Hyacinth aquatic
 Note.—A curious lovely water plant,
 suitable for an aquarium; easily
 grown. Floats upon the water.
 Wonder Berry, for fruit
 Wigandia caracasana
 Zinnia, Bedding, Scarlet

Hardy Plants.

Acanthus mollis latifolius
 Achillea, Pearl
 Agratum
 Grandiflora
 Filipendula, yellow
 Millefolium rubrum

Egopodium podagraria
Aristolochia coronaria
Alisma Plantago, aquatic
Anemone Japonica
 Honoree Jobert, white
 Queen Charlotte
 Rosea, also Alba
 Pennsylvania
Anthericum Lil. major
Alyssum Saxatile
 Rostratum
 Gemonense
Anchusa Italica
 Dropmore
Anthemis Kelwayi
 Nobilis, Chamomile
 Tinctoria
Apios Tuberosa
Aquilegia, in variety
California hybrida
 Canadensis
 Chrysantha, white
 Chrysantha, yellow
 Cerulea, blue
 Cerulea hybrida
 Caryophylloides fl. pl.
 Double white
 Flabellata
 Grandiflora alba
 Jaetschaut
 Pink
 Rocky Mountain, blue
 Rocky Mountain, yellow
 Single red
 Single white
 Skinneri, striped
Arabis alpina
Arenaria Montana
Arisema triphylla
Aristolochia tomentum
 Siphon, Dutchman's Pipe
Armeria maritima
 Cephalotes
Artemisia lactiflora
 Artichoke, green, French
Asarum Canadensis
Asclepias tuberosa
 Atrosanguinea, red
 Cornuti, pinkish, fragrant
 Curassavica
 Incarnata, pink
 Aster, hardy, mixed
 Hardy Blue
 Hardy Purple
Aubrietia Eyrill, violet
 Deltoidea
 Herdersonii
Baptisia Australis
 Bellis Daisy, Double Giant,
 white, rose, red
Bocconia cordata
Boltonia glastifolia
Bupthalmum cordifolium
Calamagrostis
 Variegatus
Calliopsis involucrata
Calystegia pubescens fl. pl.
 Sapientum
Campanula Carpathica
 compacta
 Caesia, blue
 Canterbury Bell, blue, rose,
 white, azure
 Latifolia
 Cortulea
 Longistyla
 Pycnostachya
 Rotundifolia
 Vitellii
Canarina Campanula
 Carnation, Margaret, white,
 striped, red, rose, yellow
 French Picotee
 Guillaud
Caryopteris mastacanthus
Cassia Marilandica
Cerastium grandiflorum
Centaurea Montana
 Chelone barbata, scarlet
 Glabra compacta
 Chlidanthus fragrans
Chrysanthemum in variety
 Maximum Etoile d'Anver
 Single, new hardy, mixed
 Bohemia, golden
 Hardy Crimson, crimson
 Julia LaGrave, crimson
 Mrs. Porter, bronze
 Prince of Wales, white
 Salem, rose-pink
Cimicifuga, Snakeroot

Cineraria Maritima Dia-
 mond, silvery foliage
 Cinnamon vine
Clematis paniculata
 Flammula
 Virginiana
 Vitacea
 Compass Plant
Coryopsis lanceolata
 Grandiflora Eldorado
Crucianella stylosa
Dianthus Deltoidea
 Scutelloneus
 Cyclops rubra
 Fireball, scarlet
 Neglectus
 Pink, Baby
 Plumarius Scoticus
 Snowball, pure white
Dictamnus fraxinella
Dielytra eximia
 Digitalis, Foxglove
 Grandiflora
 Iveryana, spotted
 Lutea, yellow
 Monstrosa, fine
 Note—I have fine plants of Fox-
 glove, and can supply them in quan-
 tity if desired. They are lovely
 hardy perennials, and make a stately
 border or screen.
Doronicum Caucasicum
Echinacea hybrida
Echium plantagineum
Epidemum grandiflorum
Erigeron aurantiaca
 Grandiflora
 Elatior
 Hybridus
 Macranthus
 Speciosus
Erodium Manescavii
 Erysimum, New Bedding
Eupatorium ageratoides
 Incarnatum, purple
 Serotinum
 Eulalia Gracillima
 Zebrina
Fragaria Indica
 Undulata variegata
 Funkia ovata
 Fortunei
 Sieboldii



Gaillardia grandiflora
 Semi-plena, double
 Bi-color
 Grandiflora Kermesina
 Maxima Yellow
 Galea officinalis
 Gallium Rubioides
 Galtonia candicans
 Genista tinctoria
 Andraena
 Germanica
 Gentiana Andrewsii
 Geranium, Sanguineum
 Maculatum
 Gerbera Hybrida
 Adnet's strain
 Gerardia, New hybrids
 Tenuifolia
Geum Atrosanguineum
 fl. pl., splendid variety
 Coccineum, Mrs. Brad-
 shaw
 Gilia coronopifolia
 Gypsophila paniculata
 New Double
 Repens
 Habitzia tamnoides
 Harpalium rigidum
 Daniel Dewar
 Helenium Hoopesii
 Hellenianthus tuberosus
 Rigidus, Dr. Beal
 Orgyalis
 Pitcherianus
 Mutabilis

Heliothis laevis
 Pitcheriana
Hemerocallis, Lemon Lily
 Thunbergii, later sort
 Dumortieri, orange
 Distichia, double, blotched
 Fulva, also Kwanso fl. pl.
 Note—Hemerocallis is the Day
 Lily. All kinds are hardy, beautiful
 and of easy culture.
Hepatica triloba
Heracleum Mantegazzian
Heuchera Sanguinea
 Large-flowered, mixed
Hibiscus, Crimson Eye
 Note—This bears immense rose
 flowers in huge clusters; plant six to
 eight feet high, blooming freely in
 autumn. Botanically known as *H.*
Cochlearia splendens
 Hoarhound, Herb
 Hollyhock, annual, double,
 rose, blood red, crimson,
 white
 Allegheny, fringed
 Perennial, Chaters
 Hop Vine, gold-leaved
Houstonia cœrulea
Hyacinthus candicans
Hypericum Moserianum
Iberis semperflorans
 Gibraltarica
Incarville Delavayii
Inula glandulosa
 Iris, German Blue
 May Queen
 Cream yellow
 Rosy Queen
 Florentine, White
 Blue, also Purple
 Mme. Chereau, blue
 Pallida Dalmatica, blue
 Pseudocorus yellow,
 Siberica atropurpurea
Iris Kaempferi in variety
 Pumila, yellow, blue and
 purple
 Isatis glauca
 Kudzu vine
Lamium maculatum, pink
 Maculatum album, white
 Lavatera Cashmeriana
 Lavender, herb, true, hardy
 Finna
Leucanthemum Californica
Lilium tigrinum, splendens
 Double Tiger
 Umbellatum
Elegans rubrum
 Pardunum
 Peruvianum
 Lily of the Valley, Dutch
 Fortin's Giant, fine
 Linaria vulgaris
Linum Perenne, blue, white
 Flayum, yellow
 Narbonne, blue
 Lobelia siphylitica, blue
 Lunaria biennis, Honesty
 Atrosanguinea
 White, also Purple
 Lupinus arboreus
 Polyphyllus
Lychnis Chalcedonica red
 scarlet
 Coronaria, white,
 also Crimson
 Viscaria splendens
 Haageana hybrida
Lycium Trewianum, vine
 Chinensis
 Horridum, shrub
 Vulgare
Lysimachia, Moneywort
 Lythrum roseum
 Salicaria
 Malva Moschata alba
 Moschata rubra, red
 Marselia, aquarium plant
Matricaria capensis
 Meconopsis Cambrica
 Menispermum Canadense,
 vine
 Michauxia campanulata
 Monarda didyma
 Hybrida
 Myosotis, Palustris, blue
 Semperflorans
 Distinction
 Royal Blue
 Ruth Fischer

Myosotis, Stricta, rose
 Nepeta, Catnip
Onoclea Lamarckiana
 Youngii
 Onopordon Salteri
 Orobanch Fischeri



Paeony, Officialis, red
 Chinese, white, pink, red
 Chinese, white seedling
 Chinese mixed, 5 plants
 for 25 cents
 Pansy Cattleya-flowered
 Parsley, Moss curled
 Beauty of the Parterre, a
 charming table plant
 Pardonthus, Blackb'y Lily
 Peas, Perennial, red, rose
 White, pink
 Pennisetum Ruppelianum
 Pentstemon
 Gordoni splendens
 Murrayanus
 Ovatus
 Pulchellus
 Peppermint
 Phalaris, ribbon-grass
 Phlox, Von Lassburg white
 Boule de Nieve, white
 Faust, Lilac
 Physalis Franchetti, Chi-
 nese Lantern
 Edulis, a good esculent
 Picotee, mixed
 Pinks, hardy, in sort
 Cyclops ruber
 Double Clove-scented
 Double, Scoticus
 Plumosus albus pl.
 Platycodon, blue, white
 Platycodon, double white
 Double blue, also Mariesi
 Macranthus Majus
 Plumbago, Lady Larpent
 Podophyllum peltatum
 Pokeberry, Phytolacca
 Polemonium Richardsoni
 Cœruleum, also Album
 Polygonum multiflorum
 Baldschuanicum
 Cuspidatum
 Polygonatum biflorum
 Poppy Nudicaule, mixed
 Princess Victoria, per.
 Royal Scarlet, per.
 Potentilla formosa
 Hybrid, double
 Willmotii
 Primula officinalis, yellow
 Veris, single, hardy
 Gold-laced, very fine
 Prunella Webbiana
 Pyrethrum, Hardy Cosmos
 Double mixed
 Glaucum
 Hybridum, white
 White, also Crimson
 Uginosum, Giant Daisy
Ranunculus Acris, fl. pl.
 Note.—This is the old-fashioned dou-
 ble Buttercup known as Bachelor's
 Button; grows well in moist soil; golden
 yellow; blooms all summer.
 Asiaticus, double
 Rehmannia angulata
 Angulata hybrida
 Rheum Collinianum
 Rhubarb, Victoria
 Rudbeckia, Golden Glow
 Beccol; semi plena
 Fulgida variabilis
 Newmanii, yellow
 Purpurea, purple
 Sullivanti, yellow
 Trifolia
 Note.—Rudbeckia Sullivanti is a
 glorious autumn flower, lasting for
 weeks. It should be in every garden.

Rocket, Sweet, tall, white
 Tall, purple
 Dwarf Lilac
 Dwarf White
 Sage, Broad-leaved
 Sagittaria variabilis
 Sanguinaria Canadensis



Salvia Sclarea
 Azura grandiflora
 Globosa, new
 Praetensis, blue
 Patens, blue
 Turkestanica, fine white
 Note.—Salvia pratensis becomes a mass of rich blue in spring, and also blooms during summer and fall.

Santolina Indica
 Saponaria Ocymoides
 Officinalis
 Saxifraga peltata
 Decipiens
 Scabiosa Japonica, fine blue
 Caucasica, blue
 Caucasica, white
 Scutellaria baicalensis, blue
 Sedum, for banks
 Alzoon
 Acre, yellow
 White
 Sempervivum, hen & chicks
 Shasta Daisy, Alaska
 Californica, yellow
 Sidalcea, Rosy Gem
 Silene orientalis compacta

Shasta
 Silphium perfoliatum
 Laciniatum
 Smilacina racemosa
 Snowflake
 Solanum Dulcamara
 Solidago Canadensis
 Spearmint, herb
 Spirea Gladstone, white
 Palmata elegans, lilac
 Filipedula, white
 Queen Alexandra, pink
 Star of Bethlehem
 Statice latifolia
 Brassicifolia
 Stenactis speciosa



Sweet William in variety
 Pink Beauty
 White single
 White double
 Crimson single
 Crimson double
 Rose
 Holborn Glory
 Symphyandra Hoffmanni
 Symphytum asperum
 Symphyocarpus foetidus
 Tansy
 Thyme, broad-leaf English

Thalictrum Meadow Rue
 Diptercarpum
 Tradescantia Virginica
 Tricyrtis Hirta, Toad Lily
 Tunica saxifraga
 Typha angustifolia
 Valerian, fragrant, white
 Scarlet, also rose color
 Verbascum Ol ympicum
 Blattaria
 Pannosum
 Phlomis
 Verbena Erinoides, red
 Erinoides, white
 Venosa
 Vernonia noveboracensis
 Veronica spicata, blue
 Longifolia
 Prostrata, fine
 Vinca, blue Myrtle
 Vinca variegata, trailing
 Viola, Lady Campbell
 Cornuta Admirabilis
 Cucullata, blue
 Hardy white
 Munbyana
 Odorata, blue
 Pedata, early flowering
 Thuringia, blue
 Violet, hardy blue, fragrant
 Vitis triloba
 Wallflower, Parisian
 Red, Yellow
 Dwarf Branching
 Double, mixed
 Harbinger
 Kewensis
 Ne-plus-ultra
 Watsonia, Bugle Lily
 Wormwood
 Zephyranthes rosea

Shrubs and Trees.

Abelia rupestris
 Acacia Julibrissin
 Acer negundo
 Ailanthus glandulosa
 Akebia quinata, vine
 Althea, single
 Note.—I can supply Altheas by the thousand, mixed colors, for a hedge or screen. Only \$2.00 per hundred, or \$15 per thousand for fine plants, packed carefully and delivered at the express office here. The shrub is perfectly hardy, and blooms freely during summer and autumn.
 Alnus serrulata
 Amorpha fruticosa
 Ampelopsis Veitchii
 Quinquifolia
 Aralia pentaphylla
 Aristolochia siphon
 Artemisia, Old Man
 Balm of Gilead
 Basket Willow
 Benzoïn odoriferum
 Berberis Thunbergii
 For Hedge, 2 yr. \$2.00 per 100; not prepaid.
 Vulgaris, green
 Vulgaris purpurea



Bignonia grandiflora
 Capreolata
 Radicans
 Boxwood, Buxus
 Callicarpa Americana
 Californica Privet
 Calycanthus floridus
 Caragana Arborescens
 Caryopteris mastacanthus

Catalpa Kämpferi
 Bigonioides, Speciosa
 Celtis Sugar Berry
 Occidentalis
 Cerasus, Wild Cherry
 Ceratonia siliqua
 Chionanthus Virginica
 Cistus creticus
 Monspieliensis
 Cercis Canadensis
 Celastrus scandens
 Cissus heterophylla, vine
 Colutea Arborescens
 Cornus Sericea
 Floridus, Dogwood
 Coronilla glauca
 Corylus Americana
 Cotoneaster microphylla
 Cydonia, Japan Quince
 Cytisus laburnum
 Alpinus
 Desmodium penduliflorum
 Deutzia gracilis
 Crenata fl. pleno
 Lemoine
 Pride of Rochester
 Dewberry, Blackberry
 Dimorphanthus mandschu.
 Diospyros virginica
 Eucalyptus, Gunnii, hardy
 Glabrous
 Euonymus Americana
 Euonymus Japonicus
 Exochorda grandiflora
 Alberti



Forsythia Viridissima
 Suspensa (Sieboldii)
 Fraxinus excelsa (Ash)
 White, also Blue
 Genista tinctoria
 Gleditschia Sinensis
 Triacantha, Honey Locust
 Glycine Frutescens
 Halesia, Snowdrop Tree
 Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy
 Reticulata aurea
 Horse Chestnut
 Hydrangea paniculata
 Arborescens grandiflora
 Note.—This is the splendid flowering shrub advertised as Hills of Snow. The heads are globular and of huge size. Everybody should have this grand shrub. \$2.50 per 100, expressed.
 Ivy, English, green
 Abbotford, variegated
 Variegated-leaved
 Jasmine nudiflorum
 Kerria Japonica fl. pleno
 Koelreuteria paniculata
 Leycesteria formosa
 Ligustrum Ibotum
 Ligustrum Amour river
 Ovalifolium, Cal. Privet
 Lilac, white, purple
 Josikea
 Liquidamber, Sweet Gum
 Lonicera Morrowii
 Bush Honeysuckle
 Lycium Chinese
 Trewianum, Vulgare
 Maple, scarlet
 Sugar, also Cut-leaf

McClura, Osage Orange
 Mulberry, black
 Rubra, red; also Russian
 Negunda aceroides, Ash
 Maple
 Paulownia imperialis
 Paw-paw, Asimina triloba
 Persimmon, American
 Philadelphus grandiflorus
 Coronarius, Mock Orange
 Populus deltoides, Cottonwood
 Delatata, Lombardy
 Balm of Gilead
 Prunus, Morello Cherry
 Serotina, Wild Cherry
 Pussy Willow
 Pyrus baccata, Berried Crab
 Malis floribunda
 Quercus Macrocarpa
 Swamp White Oak
 Rasperry, Purple-cap
 Odorata, showy bloom
 Rhamnus Corollinus
 Rhodotyus Kerrioides
 Rhus, Smoke Tree
 Sumac
 Ribes, Sweet Currant
 Floridum, black.
 Robinia, pseudo-acacia
 Bessiana
 Hispidia
 Viscosa
 Rosa Rugosa
 Rosa Rubiginosa, Sw. Briar
 Baltimore Belle
 Bowers' Beauty, rose
 Crimson Rambler
 Hiawatha, single, climb'g
 Lady Gay, double
 Pompon Rambler, white
 Martha Washington
 Moss Rose
 Prairie Queen
 Seligera
 Seven Sisters
 Tennessee Belle
 Wichuriana, white
 Sambucus Canadensis
 Cut-leaf; Everblooming
 Late Flowering
 Racemosa, red berries
 Spartium scoparium
 Junceum
 Solanum Dulcamara, vine
 Sophora Japonica
 Spartium scoparium
 Spirea, Anthony Waterer
 Billard
 Callosa alba
 Opulifolia
 Prunifolia, white
 Reevesii, double
 Sorbifolia
 Tomentosa, pink
 Van Houtte, single
 Stephanandra flexuosa
 Sugar-berry or Hackberry
 Symphoricarpos Racemosa
 Vulgaris, Indian Currant
 Tamarix
 Tilia Americana, Linden
 Europa grandiflora
 Ulmus Americanus, Elm
 Cork Elm
 Viburnum Opulus
 Vitus cordifolia, Frost
 Grape
 Cognata, fine
 Weigela floribunda rosea
 Variegated-leaved
 Willow for baskets
 Willow White, also Lucida
 Babylonica, Weeping W.
 Yellow Wood, Cladrastis
 Yucca aloefolia
 Filamentosa

EVERGREENS.

Arborvitae, American
 Geo. Peabody
 Juniper, Irish
 Retinispora sulphurea
 Plumosus aureus
 Thuja Orientalis

These Plants, Shrubs and Trees are all well-rooted and in fine condition. I have a full stock now, and can most supply anything in the list during the month. If you order more than one plant of a kind name some substitute in case of shortage.

GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old and help Mamma with the flowers and garden. I go to school two miles and am in the fourth grade. Every one of my Gladioli came up and they were pretty. Lelia A. Scott.

Rinards Mill, O., Feb. 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl nine years old and go to school every day. We have taken your Magazine a year and like it very much. My brothers took tin cans and made some houses for the Wrens. They nailed them in a tree.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 24, 1915. Cleo Armstrong.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am 11 years old and like to go to school. I have a pet cat and a pet rat. I live at the great Natural Bridge, which is very picturesque. We take your most interesting Magazine and enjoy it very much. Melvin C. Boley.

Natural Bridge, Va., March 5, 1915.

Dear Mr. Park:—My mother takes your Magazine, and I enjoy reading the Children's and Editor's Letters very much. I am 13 years old, and live on a farm of 80 acres. For pets I have two rabbits and four bantam chickens. My rabbits



and bantams are white. One of the chickens is crippled, and when it is hungry it will fly upon my head. My papa has two horses, two cows, one calf and several hogs. I walk a mile to school. It is good exercise to walk that far. We live close to a river, and I can row a boat. I will be glad when summer comes, for then I can go in bathing. I intend to raise many flowers this summer.

Viola, Mo., March 3, 1915. Ruby Cenah.

MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I dearly love all kinds of flowers and your little Magazine is a source of great pleasure to me. I enjoy the poems and letters and the information given about the flower gardens and window plants.

N. M., Apr. 9, 1915. Mrs. A. H. Montgomery.

Mr. Park:—I enjoy reading your Magazine very much. The poetry is beautiful. Sometimes I wonder if more people had developed their poetic taste we would not have more Whittiers, Longfellow and Lowells. But I suppose not everyone is destined to follow in their footsteps. Your interested reader.

Reading, Pa., Jan. 16, 1915. L. S. deB.

Notice.—The beautiful poem entitled "Just to Know There's One Who Cares," which appeared on page 117 of May number of the Floral Magazine over the signature of Eustatia Sefton is disclaimed by her. It was evidently credited to her by mistake.

WONDERFUL "ONE DIP" PEN.

600 Words with one dip: don't rust or clog easily; outwears 5 ordinary pens. Sample 5c; special price per dozen. C. H. Williams, Waynesboro, Pa.

CASH Spend summer gathering insects, butterflies. I pay big prices. Many worth \$5.00 to \$10.00. All salable. Men, Women. Get instructions, price-list, pictures, descriptions of valuable ones. Send stamp. SINCLAIR, Box 244, D. 77, Los Angeles, Calif

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Rare Bird Book FREE!

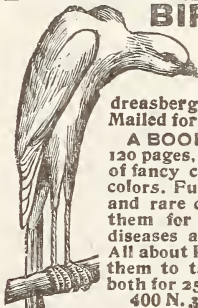
Your home is not complete without a beautiful Pet. Imported Singing Birds, Talking Parrots, Dogs, Gold Fish, Monkeys, Pigeons, Supplies, Cages, etc. at Low Wholesale Cost. **SENSATIONAL OFFER!** Hartz Mountain Singing Canary. Guaranteed. **\$2.75**

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and make rose jars. No home should be without one. There is a good market for rose jars at big prices, and they make ideal gifts for every occasion. SCENT-PET consists of rare spices and costly essential oils so combined as to blend perfectly with rose petals and make fragrant and everlasting rose jars. By its use you save money and trouble and insure the best results. A bottle of Scent-Pet is sufficient for eight rose jars. Sent with full instructions, \$1.00 postpaid. Descriptive matter and our catalog of chemical novelties free on request. The Porter Chemical Co., 16 Court Place, Hagerstown, Md.



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A BOOK ON CAGE BIRDS. 120 pages, 150 illustrations, a plate of fancy canaries in their natural colors. Full information as to song and rare canaries. How to breed them for profit. Hints on their diseases and how to cure them. All about Parrots and how to teach them to talk. Mailed for 15c. or both for 25c. Phila. Bird Food Co. 400 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW TO PLAY THE PIANO OR ORGAN IN ONE HOUR

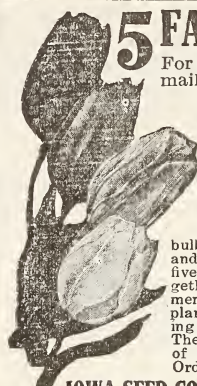
A Detroit musician has invented a new method by which any little child or grown person can learn to play in one hour in their own home. Three sheets will be sent absolutely free to any person addressing a postal card to A. S. Keller, 825 D Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.—Advt.

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Wanted Men to get members and establish lodges on commission basis for the Owls, So. Bend, Ind.

\$250 for reliable man or woman: distribute 2000 free pkgs. Borax Powder with soaps, etc., in your town. No money or experience needed. L. Ward Co., 224 Institute, Chicago



5 FANCY TULIPS

For Fall Planting—Ready for mailing September 15th.

- 1 Crimson King
- 1 White Queen
- 1 Yellow Prince
- 1 Cottage Maid
- 1 Keiser's Skoon

15c

Four collections for 50 cts. Postage Paid anywhere in the U. S.

These are extra large, strong bulbs, the best that are produced, and in this collection we give you five colors suitable to grow together in a bed or as single specimens. Catalog of fall bulbs and plants with directions for growing tulips mailed to each purchaser. They will please with quality of bulbs and beauty of bloom. Order them today.

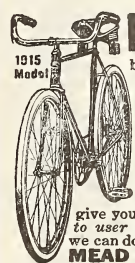
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Rose Bushes with roses on them in 8 weeks from the time the seed was planted. It may not seem possible but we **GUARANTEE** it to be so. They will **BLOOM EVERY TEN WEEKS** Winter or Summer, and when 3 years old will have 5 or 6 hundred roses on each bush. Will grow in the house in the winter as well as in the ground in summer. **Roses All The Year Around.** Package of seed with our guarantee by mail, **only Ten Cents.** Japan Seed Co. Box 102 South Norwalk, Conn.



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bicycle and *know* you have the best. Buy a machine you can *prove* before accepting. **DELIVERED FREE** on approval and 30 days' trial. **NO EXPENSE** to you if, after trial you do not wish to keep it.

LOW FACTORY COST, great improvements and values *never* before equalled.

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to introduce our fine line of popular priced Coffees, Teas, Baking Powder, etc. Valuable and useful premiums free. No experience or money necessary. Exclusive territory. No traveling. We pay well for your services. Employment permanent. Write for our proposition. **The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., Dept. 86, St. Louis, Mo.**

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a monthly guide to money-making. Tells how \$100 grows to \$2,200—how to get rich quickly and honestly. **H. L. BARBER, Pub. 410, 32 W. Chicago Blvd., Chicago**

LADIES TO SEW

at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay; nice work, no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. **UNIVERSAL CO., Dept. 49, Walnut St., Phila. Pa.**

EXCHANGES.

Phlox, Foxglove, Rocket, Columbine, Salvia, Princes Links for Cactuses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. Write. Mrs. H. McMahan, Middlefield, O.

Horshound roots, and seeds of flowers and vegetables for bulbs of any kind. Edith Brideaux, Hammett, Idaho. Gladiolus bulbs for second-hand clothing. Mrs. Peter Balmer, Box 50, R. 2, Plymouth, Ind.

Flower seeds and plants. Write. C. F. Newell, West Newbury Mass.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—Next month, the sixth of April, I will be nine years old. I go to school in the morning now, but expect to go all day, next September, when school begins again. I have a pony named Tuddles. He is a dear. My brother has some bantams, three of them setting. One will hatch next week. I had some fine flowers last year. My Gladiolus were especially beautiful. Baldwin Place, N. Y. Helen J. Moore.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl six years old and live on a 48-acre farm. I walk one mile to school, and am in the Primer class. We have two horses, two cows, two calves, 100 chickens, seven ducks, two big pigs and five little pigs. We have been taking your Magazine two years and enjoy reading it very much. Lillie Edge. New Stanton, Pa., Mar. 17, 1915.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live on a farm of 360 acres and raise many pretty flowers. I planted some of your Phlox last spring and was much pleased with my bed. The plants began to bloom early and continued until frost. Mamma has been taking your Magazine for years, and we all like it very much. I am going to get subscribers for it and get some bulbs as my premium. Tulia, Tex., Mar. 15, 1915. Jessie Johnson.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of eleven years, and live on a farm of 45 acres. I am in the sixth grade at school. I take your Magazine and like it fine. I had a little flower garden, but aim to have a larger one this year. There is a creek below our house and we go fishing sometimes, but do not often catch anything. Stoneville, N. C. Eunice Pratt.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl eleven years old. My mother has taken your Magazine for six years, and I like to read the letters. In summer I have a flower garden of my own. The names of my two dogs are Taft and Hero. We have four horses, five pigs, one cow and a calf. They are all pets. Della Millis. Westerheim, N. Dak., Jan. 4, 1915.

A WOMAN FLORIST

6 Hardy Everblooming Roses 25c

On their own roots ALL WILL BLOOM THIS SUMMER

Sent to any address post-paid; guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition.

GEM ROSE COLLECTION
 Lady Quartus Swart, Snow White
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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little girl eleven years old. My mother has taken your Magazine for five years, and I always read the children's letters. Mother has lots of flowers, and we have a flower house and sell flowers about every day.

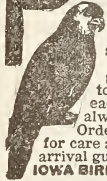
Aberdeen, Tex., March 23, 1915. Elsie Black.

Dear Mr. Park:—I live in the village of Lamberton, and am ten years old. I am in the fourth grade at school. This year I am going to try to have a pretty flower garden. I got most of my subscribers for your little Magazine during my Easter vacation. My mother keeps house plants in the winter, and she has a Calla Lily in bloom now which is very pretty. My favorite flowers are Sweet Peas and Gladioli. My mother takes your Magazine and likes it very much.

Marie Anderson.

Lamberton, Minn., April 9, 1915.

DARROTS



Fascinate young and old. A lively talking parrot will entertain the whole house and keep everybody smiling. Send your order to us for a HAND RAISED PARROT, \$5.00 guaranteed to learn to talk. Ready to ship about July 1st. Others \$10.00 each and up. Parrot prices always higher after Sept. 1.

Order early. Full directions for care and training free. Living arrival guaranteed. Catalog free.

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I will send you a \$1.00 bottle of LANE'S TREATMENT on FREE TRIAL on receipt of 10 cents to help pay postage. When completely cured send me the \$1.00. Otherwise, your report cancels the charge. Address D. J. LANE, 208 Lane Bldg., St. Marys, Kansas.

WOMEN LISTEN: Are you in poor health? or have troubles peculiar to women? If so, before filling yourself with useless drugs, send a 2-cent stamp for full particulars to Mrs. M. E. Mack, Oconomowoc, Wis., R26

Some Choice Window Plants.

Amaryllis, Aigberth Strain.—These are giant-flowered varieties in colors ranging from white slightly marked at the throat to velvety crimson, many being beautifully variegated. My bulbs were grown by a Holland specialist, Mr. Nieuwenhuis, and are of unsurpassed quality. Price, mixed colors, 50 cents each, \$3.00 per dozen. I have a limited number of bulbs to color, white, salmon, scarlet, crimson, price 75 cents each. Treat as you do Amaryllis Johnsoni.

Aspidistra Lurida Variegata.—A beautiful pot plant with dark green and white striped leaves, preferred by some to a Palm. Plant almost hardy, and will endure shade, gas and neglect better than most other plants. Price, one-leaf plants 15 cents, 2-leaf 25 cents, 4-leaf 50 cents. A small plant soon becomes a fine clump.

Calla Childsli.—An improved Richardia Ethiopica, the foliage and flowers larger and finer than the old sort. Shift into a larger pot as it grows, and you will have a plant that will be the envy of neighbors, rich in foliage, free-blooming and beautiful. Price 25c.

Farfugium Grande.—The beautiful Leopard Plant. Foliage leathery, deep green with distinct golden spots; daisy-like yellow flowers in autumn. Almost hardy, easily grown and a splendid window plant. Likes loose, well-drained soil and plenty of water while growing. Price 25 cents each.

Imantophyllum Miniaturum.—A grand pot plant with strap leaf foliage and big scapes of orange-scarlet flowers in early spring. Easily grown, beautiful in foliage and flowers and sure to bloom. For the amateur gardener it is better than an Amaryllis. Price 25 cents. For \$1.25 I will mail all of the above 5 plants. GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

NO JOKE TO BE DEAF



—Every Deaf Person Knows That. I make myself hear after being deaf for 25 years with these

Artificial Ear Drums. I wear them day and night. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them.

Write me and I will tell you a true story, how I got deaf and how I make myself hear. Address

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LADIES Our new "Rubber Protector" is the best, safe, secure. Mailed \$1.00. Particulars 2c stamp. Reliable Rubber Co., 38 S. Dearborn St., Dept. 6, Chicago

Privet Hedge.—The beautiful California Privet can be successfully set for a hedge this month. Well-rooted plants, a foot or more high, delivered at express office here, \$2.00 the hundred, \$7.00 for 500, \$13.00 for 1000. Order now. GEO. W. PARK, La Park, Pa.

EXCHANGES

Seeds of Sweet Rocket, Althea, Hibiscus, Lychnis, etc., for other perennial seeds, Write. Mrs. H. McMahon, Middlefield, O., R. 2.

Seeds of Tree Morning Glory for other seeds. Mrs. Ida A. Cope, 177 Cottle Ave., San Jose, Calif.

Japanese Morning Glory seeds for Geranium cuttings. Mrs. E. K. Turner, Birmingham, Ala.

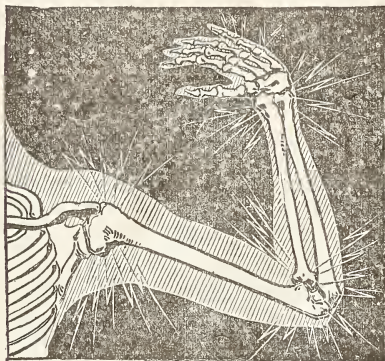
Pinks, Calliopsis, Bachelor's Button, Scabiosa and Sweet Mary roots for Snapdragons, Foxgloves, Everlastings, Wallflower and Lily bulbs. Mrs. Amelia Durand, Cook, Minn.

RHEUMATISM

Remarkable Home Cure Given by One Who Had It—He Wants Every Sufferer to Benefit.

Send No Money—Just Your Address.

Years of awful suffering and misery have taught this man, Mark H. Jackson of Syracuse, New York, how terrible an enemy to human happiness rheumatism is, and have given him sympathy with all unfortunates who are within its grasp. He wants every rheumatic victim to know how he was cured. Read what he says:



"I Had Sharp Pains Like Lightning Flashes Shooting Through My Joints."

"In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

I want every sufferer from any form of rheumatic trouble to try this marvelous healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address and I will send it free to try. After you have used it and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of curing your Rheumatism, you may send the price of it, one dollar, but, understand, I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer any longer when positive relief is thus offered you free? Don't delay. Write today.

MARK H. JACKSON.

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THE FAILURE OF "606"

Are you one of those who used "606" and found it a failure? Have you been to Hot Springs and returned uncured? Have you taken the Mercury and Potash treatment and obtained only temporary relief? Have you suffered from Blood Poison, Rheumatism, Malaria, Chronic Constipation, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver or Stomach Trouble, Enlarged Glands in Neck or Groin, or Scrofula without being benefited by any treatment? If so, write for our 100-page book, FREE, showing how to obtain a permanent and positive cure. All correspondence confidential. THE C. E. GALLAGHER MEDICINE CO., Room 31, 1622 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

VARICOSE VEINS

BAD LEGS, ETC.

are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It absolutely removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W.F. Young, P.D.F., 191 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS

Conquered at Last. Write for Proof.

By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a girl of eleven years, and fond of flowers. My mother has taken your Magazine ten years, and we all enjoy it. I have a garden of my own, and raise mostly flowers. I have plenty of other work, too, and make lots of fancy work.

Camden, Mo.

Dear Children:—One day last summer I noticed several places among my flowers where the earth had been disturbed and quite a mound made.

I saw a rat's tail sticking out of one of the heaps of dirt, and found a rat buried in that mound. Then I watched Dewey, my little Fox Terrier dog, to see him dig a grave and bury rats and chipmunks he would catch himself. He is such a dainty dog I suppose he could not bear to see the dead animals lying around, so he buried them. He is a great hunter, and a very smart dog.

Geauga Co., O., Jan. 4, 1915.

Ima.



MAGAZINE APPRECIATED.

Mr. Park:—I do not know how I could get along without your Magazine. Each number is read over and over until nearly worn out, and then laid carefully away for future reference, and I have many years numbers to refer to.

Geauga Co., O., Apr. 22, 1915.

Ima.

Mr. Park:—I have been taking your dear little Magazine for five years, and now I could not keep house without it. It is certainly interesting and is also very helpful.

Mr. S. B. Wilson.

Idaho, Apr. 16, 1915.

Mr. Park:—I surely do appreciate your little Magazine which I have been taking for some time. It is very interesting and I find many helpful hints on flower culture.

Hodgenville, Ky.

Mr. S. J. Hill.

Mr. Park:—I would not do without your Magazine, for it seems in each and every one I find just the things I wish to know about the care and culture of flowers.

I. A. Sheeley.

Washington Co., Md.

Mr. Park:—I receive great pleasure from reading your Magazine and find it very instructive as well. I hope to take it as long as I live.

Greene Co., N. Y.

Mrs. H. E. Meabon.

ECZEMA

Also Called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

I believe Eczema can be cured to stay. I mean just what I say C-U-R-E-D and NOT merely patched up to return again. Remember, I make this statement after handling nearly a half million cases of eczema and devoting 12 years of my life to its treatment. I don't care what all you have used nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured, all I ask is just a chance to prove my claims. If you write me TODAY, I will send you a **FREE TRIAL** of mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will surely convince you as it has me. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me today I believe you will enjoy more real comfort than you really thought this world held for you. Just try it, and I feel sure you will agree with me.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, 1119 Court Block, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Send this notice to some eczema sufferer.

CANCER

Treated at home. No pain, knife, plaster or oils. Send for Free treatise. A. J. Miller, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Squirrels and Birds.—Mr. Park: Why not have a bounty on Squirrels, for there is not one redeeming quality in Mr. Squirrel. He is only destructive and pretty. Where Squirrels are numerous, they are exceedingly destructive to birds, destroying their eggs and young, and even the older birds when they can be obtained. I teach my cat to not touch the young chickens by throwing it among the chickens just after they are hatched, and allowing the hen to give the lesson. I do this every year, and my cat never troubles chickens or birds. I also feed my cat meat and fish with potatoes, of which it is very fond.

Mrs. O. E. Hare.

Montague, Mass., Apr. 10, 1915.

Note:—It is generally known that the Pine Squirrel or Red Squirrel, as it is sometimes called, is exceedingly destructive to birds. It can go to almost any nest, and will not only rob the nest of eggs and young, but destroy the older birds. No person who has an interest in protecting birds should allow a Red Squirrel about the place. The little Ground Squirrel, or Chipmunk, does not have such a reputation, nor do the large Gray and Fox Squirrels, although they may destroy some birds. But the Red Squirrel is the worst enemy that the birds have, where there is a colony of them in the community. The only nest that they cannot reach is the nest of the Oriole, sometimes called Golden Robin. This nest is mostly hung on the tip of a weeping branch, high up from the ground, and the Squirrels are afraid to venture to it.



LADIES WHEN DELAYED or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "RELIEF" and particulars FREE.

Write National Medical Inst., Milwaukee, Wis.

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How to Get A
PERFECT
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50c Box FREE



We want to send you free a 50c package of Dr. Catherine E. Kelly's wonderful treatment for making the bust plump and firm; also our booklet, "The Perfect Figure." Dr. Kelly used this treatment herself and it increased her own and her patients' bust measurements from 3 to 6 inches. Write today and enclose 10c to help pay distribution expenses, and a 50c treatment will be mailed at once in plain package.

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242FA, Buffalo, N. Y.

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No matter what your shape may be, if you need support, send for free descriptive circular. It will interest you.

ABFORMATOR SUPPORT CO.
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Sister: Read My Free Offer!



I am a woman.
I know a woman's trials.
I know her need of sympathy and help.

If you, my sister, are unhappy because of ill-health, if you feel unfit for household duties, social pleasures, or daily employment, write and tell me just how you suffer, and ask for my free ten days' trial of a home treatment suited to your needs. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any man. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home at a cost of about 12 cents a week.

If you suffer from women's peculiar ailments causing pain in the head, back, or bowels, feeling of weight and dragging down sensation, falling or displacement of pelvic organs, causing kidney and bladder weakness or constipation and piles, painful or irregular periods, catarrhal conditions and discharges, extreme nervousness, depressed spirits, melancholy, desire to cry, fear of something evil about to happen, creeping feeling along the spine, palpitation, hot flashes, weariness, sallow complexion with dark circles under the eyes, pain in the left breast or a general feeling that life is not worth living,

I INVITE YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR MY FREE TEN DAYS' TREATMENT

and learn how these ailments can be easily and surely conquered at home without the dangers and expense of an operation. When you are cured, and able to enjoy life again, you can pass the good word along to some other sufferer. My home treatment is for young or old. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain how to overcome green sickness (chlorosis), irregularities, headaches, and lassitude in young women and restore them to plumpness and health. Tell me if you are worried about your daughter. Remember it costs you nothing to give my home treatment a ten days' trial, and does not interfere with daily work. If health is worth asking for, then accept my generous offer and write for the free treatment, including my illustrated booklet, "Women's Own Medical Adviser." I will send all in plain wrappers postpaid. To save time, you can cut out this offer, mark your feelings, and return to me. Send today, as you may not see this offer again. Address,

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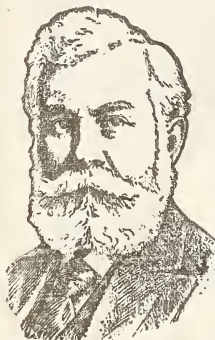
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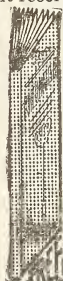
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MOTHERS

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CORRESPONDENCE.

From Texas.—Mr. Park: I am a subscriber to your Floral Magazine and enjoy reading it very much, as I find it both interesting and instructive. I intend to send in some new subscriptions as soon as I can, and I hope all of the floral sisters will do likewise. I think almost anyone can afford to pay ten cents for a year's subscription, as I think the Magazine is worth twice that amount. I am a lover of flowers, but am not so situated that I can cultivate very many. I would like to hear from sisters who like Cactuses, as I have so many beautiful varieties.

Mrs. J. A. Hightower.

Devine, Tex., Jan. 13, 1915.

From Wyoming.—Mr. Park: Three years ago I bought a packet of mixed *Aquilegia* seeds and planted them. I believe every seed grew, and such large, strong plants as I now have. They occupy a 4x6 foot bed and are crowded, and I take out so many plants for friends. When once started they are lasting and never fail to make a fine display every season. My *Nasturtiums*, *Giant Climbing*, planted on the south side of the house, have grown yards high and yielded bushels of beautiful flowers. They are just the flowers for poor soil in a sunny situation. The *Mignonette*, on the contrary, I planted in a rich soil in a rather shady situation, and it responded nobly with the wealth of bloom and was very fragrant. It was a constant delight. Our altitude here is over 6000 feet and we often have snow on the ground five months of the year.

Mrs. E. L.

Afton, Wyo., Nov. 12, 1914.

From Pennsylvania.—My dear Mr. Park: After reading your last Magazine, and finding the short poem called "To a Shrew," these thoughts occurred:

"It is better to live in a corner of the house top than with a brawling woman in a wide house."—Proverbs.

"Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."—Matt. 3:39.

When I was a little girl I remember I slapped a playmate on the cheek. She turned to me the other, and as I was not naturally combative I was immediately subdued, and have never forgotten my action. I would rather I had said what I felt than to have given it action, for there is the double sin, the thought which prompted the action, and which, if spoken, would have made but the one hurt. But otherwise there are two bruises—the soul and the body—so I cannot agree with the lines, "better far than a tongue lashing would be blows dealt by your fist." This is a step to murder.

I agree with Mrs. M. M. Smith of Wisconsin that a tax ought to be placed on cats. Some people have four and five, under foot, in chairs, on eating tables, sinks, anywhere and everywhere. They are not only unhealthy, unsanitary, but eat more than their share. I have seen what I am writing about, where there was no necessity for more than one or two cats to keep off rats, and the extra cats took the left-over food that might better have been given to some needy people in the neighborhood. Anna N. Larr.

West Pittston, Pa., Apr. 12, 1915.

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am sure no one is more interested in your little Magazine than I am. I have now taken it for two years, and would not like to be without it. I am a farmer's daughter 16 years of age. My favorite flower is the white Rose. Please tell me its meaning.

Saline, Mich., R. 1. Selina R. Mueller.

[Note:—The white Rose, Rosa Alba, a native of Europe, grows six feet high; foliage green; flowers white, sometimes faintly tinted delicate bluish. It is said to represent sadness, and the sentiment is answered in the following lines by Mrs. Embury:

My heart is with its early dream;
It cannot turn away
To seek again the joys of earth,
And mingle with the gey.
The dew-nursed flower that lifts its brow
Beneath the shades of night,
Must wither when the sunbeam sheds
Its too resplendent light.
My heart is with its early dream,
And vainly love's soft power
Would seek to charm that heart away,
In some unguarded hour.
I would not that some gentle one
Should hear my frequent sigh;
The deer that bears its death-wound, turns
In loneliness to die. Mrs. Embury.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a country girl nine years old and go to school. For pets I have a Shetland pony named Duke, a pig named Jennie, a doll named Sylvia Grace and a calf named Libby Johnson. I have a flower bed of my own in which I raise many pretty flowers. Mamma has taken your Magazine for many years and could not do without it. Palma B. M. Haugen.

Ossian, Iowa.

Dear Mr. Park:—We live on a farm and I go to school and am in the third grade. I have a canary bird I call Sweet, and two dogs called Trix and Prince. I live with my grandparents. Grandma has 100 chickens, five ducks, three geese and five guineas. I have three white guineas and twelve bantams. Mary Newell.

White House, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am a little boy seven years old and live on a farm of 125 acres. I go one mile to school every day. I have a dog named Prince. My Grandma has taken your Magazine for several years, and I like to read the Children's Corner. H. A. Mills.

Piedmont, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade at school. My father takes your Magazine. We live on a farm of forty acres. I grow flowers, but I did not have luck with my Cosmos last year, as they got frozen just about the time they were going to bloom. We live right by the school house, and I do the janitor work. I milk cows morning and evening.

Coleman, Mich.

Tillia Owens.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am ten years old and am in the fourth grade at school. I was born in Alaska and have never been away from Alaska. I have two sisters and one brother younger than I. My mother died last summer, so I feel very lonely. I see that some other little girls who write to you have lost their mothers, so I thought I would write.

Ketchikan, Alaska, Box 127.

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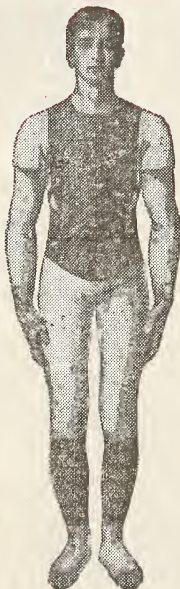
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